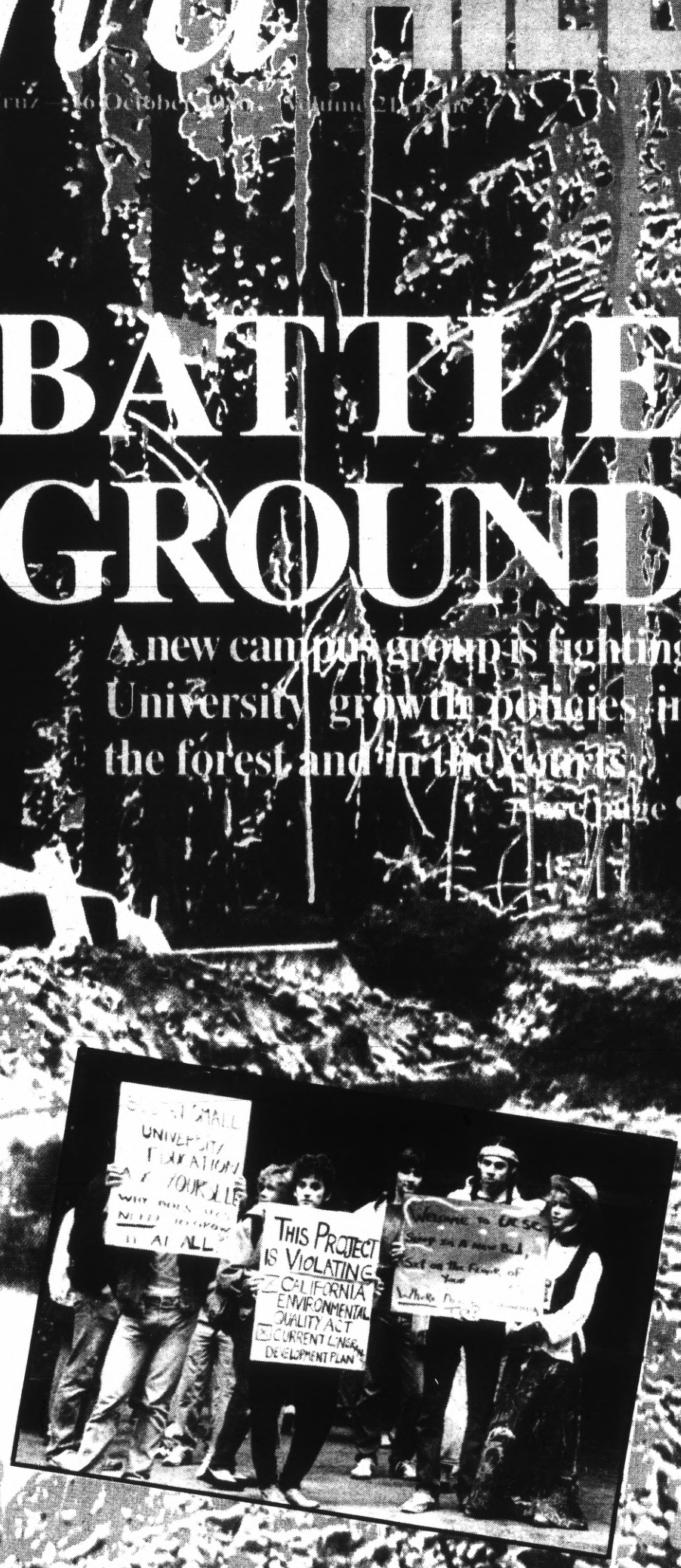
City on a Hill

Press, University of California, Santa Cruz — 16 October 1990 — Volume 21, Issue 2

BATTLE GROUND

A new campus group is fighting University growth policies in the forest and in the courts

See page 9



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"The people must have something good to read on a Sunday."
—The Clash

"A city that is set upon a hill cannot be hid."
—Jesus of Nazareth

NEWS *on the* MARCH

RACE CASE: NAACP attorneys are bringing a case before the Supreme Court this month with the intention of proving racial discrimination in death sentencing. The defendant, Warren McClaskey, a Black man, contends that he received the death sentence after being convicted of killing a white police officer partly because prosecutors and jurors in Georgia treat killers of whites more severely.

McClaskey's case is likely to be a thorny issue for the Supreme Court, in light of its earlier rulings. In 1972, the Court abolished death penalty laws throughout the nation after finding that Georgia and several other Southern states had sentenced criminals to death in "an arbitrary and capricious manner." The decision was reversed four years later, after the Court concluded that a review required by the Georgia State Supreme Court would "safeguard against prejudicial or arbitrary factors" in death sentences.

A study of sentencing in Georgia, cited by the McClaskey defense, found that killers of whites were 11 times more likely to receive the death penalty than killers of Blacks. The attorneys also pointed out that of the seven men who have been executed in Georgia since the death penalty was reinstated in 1976, six were Blacks who killed whites.

YANKEE GO HOME: The Reagan administration's strategy to halt drug trafficking at its source ran into difficulties last week in Santa Ana, Bolivia. The Bolivian Leopards, an anti-narcotics squad trained and funded by the US, and about 30 American narcotics agents were forced to flee the small town after about 3000 local residents gathered at the town square to protest a drug raid.

Although the US agents managed to find refuge inside six US helicopters, the protesters surrounded the Bolivian officials and chased them to an airfield on the outskirts of town. Some protesters shouted, "Kill them, kill them, don't let them leave!" while others yelled, "Yankee go home, kill the yankees!" The mob then surrounded a Bolivian air force troop carrier, which contained a number of US agents, and prevented it from leaving until the Santa Ana mayor was allowed on board to verify that no residents had been arrested.

The raid was prompted by reports that several major cocaine traffickers were hiding in the town, and that a large amount of cocaine was stashed there. Before being chased away, the anti-narcotics agents—who had arrived with 20 arrest warrants—searched homes and cars and questioned residents.

Like many areas in Bolivia, Santa Ana's economy has prospered in recent years due to the cocaine boom, although many residents still earn their livelihood through cattle raising.

BAD AD: Trying to bounce back from a poor showing in preliminary polls, US Senate candidate Ed Zschau released a new commercial last Monday that has compelled television stations from San Francisco to San Diego to add disclaimers to the campaign advertisement.

"We've had enough calls to indicate to us that this is the most controversial political spot we've ever aired," said Dick Fraim, general manager of KNTV-TV, Channel 11 in San Jose.

The commercial simulates a news show in which the "news anchorperson" announces that "despite an overwhelming vote by the US Senate to impose the death penalty for drug pushers who willfully murder, California Senator Alan Cranston voted no." Television stations added disclaimers stating that "the following is a paid political announcement" when many viewers complained that the commercial was confusing and misleading. The ad itself has a four-second flash stating it is a "news dramatization."

KNTV-TV is the only Bay Area station that has not added a disclaimer to the commercial. "I think that any effort on the part of a station to add a disclaimer, in my opinion, is outside the law," said Fraim.

Cranston's campaign has not requested that the commercial be pulled off the air. Campaign manager Darry Sragow said that the "false advertisement" shows the lack of integrity in Zschau's campaign.

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Proposition 63, the English Only Initiative, would successfully curtail immigration while disenfranchising a significant portion of California's immigrant population.

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The Mormon Church is using ancient legend to justify the economic and cultural colonization of the Navajo and Hopi peoples.

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In the advent of economic decline, immigrants in Western Europe are being subjected to racism and clever repatriation schemes.

Of Meese and Women 22
The Meese Commission on Pornography was controversial from the start. Now its mammoth report is out; but all the facts still aren't in.

Public Embarrassment 25
Private Practices is touted as a groundbreaking documentary on the controversial practice of sexual surrogate therapy—but according to reviewer Barbara Hulley, the filmmakers have managed to make even sex boring.

Summit Summary

LAST WEEKEND THE Soviet Union and the US were on the verge of an accord that would have disarmed all their offensive nuclear weapons within 10 years. Instead, they both went home empty-handed as a result of a dispute over the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI), or "Star Wars" as the program is commonly known—an arms control issue that didn't even exist until President Ronald Reagan unveiled it in March 1983.

According to diplomats and reporters in Iceland, Soviet Premier Mikhail Gorbachev went on the diplomatic offensive, offering unprecedented concessions and compromises, but making them all contingent on the US backing off of SDI. Reagan refused, claiming in a speech from the oval office last Monday, "I had pledged to the American people that I would not trade away SDI—there was no way I could tell our people their government would not protect them against nuclear destruction."

Today, journalists, diplomats, and politicians are still debating on the likely consequences of the two-day meeting in Reykjavik Iceland—calling it everything from a relative success to an utter failure. Last Monday, Reagan, in an attempt to calm the tense atmosphere that prevailed following the summit, spoke in an upbeat tone from the oval office. The two nations, he said, came "closer than ever before to agreements that could lead to a safer world without nuclear weapons."

Indeed, the areas of agreement reached between the US and the USSR before negotiations broke down surprised many officials. For example, the two sides agreed on weapons ceilings substantially below the limits set in the 1979 SALT II treaty, a treaty that Reagan has been threatening to break. In addition, the Soviets agreed to a radical formula for medium range arms in Europe and Asia, and for the first time, agreed to cut their largest land-based ICBMs. These agreements "won't go away" said Reagan in his speech, "we are ready to pick up where we left off. . .So there is reason—good reason—for hope."

The reaction among Soviet officials, however, was not nearly as optimistic. Gorbachev told reporters that "the Americans came to this meeting empty handed," and a top Soviet official, Georgi Arbatov, described the Reagan administration's intransigence on Star Wars as "the dead end to which they have driven the whole issue of arms control." When asked whether there would be another summit meeting, Arbatov said, "If the Americans do not change their position on this basic issue, I am afraid not."

Meanwhile, arms control advocates are charging that the Reagan administration has passed up a historic opportunity to end the arms race. Gorbachev is said to be facing pressure in the Soviet Union from hardliners in the Politburo for being too generous towards the US and too eager to make a deal. Within the past two years, Gorbachev has invested a large amount of political capital in his campaign for nuclear disarmament—both in speeches at home and abroad, and in the unilateral Soviet moratorium on testing imposed over a year ago. But he still has nothing to show for it.

Before the meeting in Iceland, some arms control experts were saying that another "hand shake" summit, with plenty of hoopla but few tangible results, would put the Soviet leader at the end of his rope. Now, as a result of the collapsed Iceland summit, Soviet Politburo members may be legitimately questioning Reagan's commitment to arms control.

Back in the US, Congress has responded to the outcome of the summit along traditional party lines. Republicans have tended to support Reagan's unwillingness to bargain away SDI in a quick two day summit meeting. Some have charged that the Soviet's unexpected barrage of arms proposals was a pre-calculated public relations blitz designed to force Reagan into an all-or-nothing predicament, allowing American and European public opinion to take over from there.

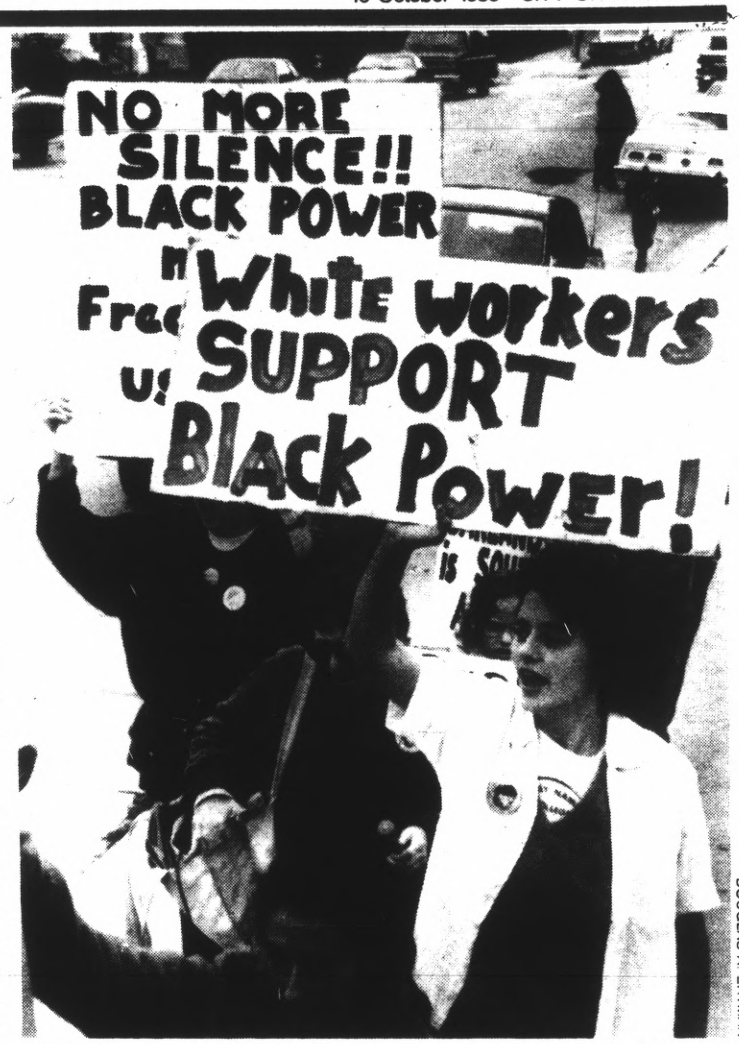
"The Soviets wanted to pressure the President into a quick deal," Ed Zschau, current Los Altos Congressmember and Senate candidate, told the San Jose *Examiner*. "President Reagan wisely did not make a hasty decision."

Democrats, on the other hand, already skeptical of SDI, have criticized Reagan for refusing to trade it away, especially in the face of far-reaching Soviet concessions. "The president has made Star Wars the whole basis of American foreign and defense policy vis-a-vis the Soviet Union for perhaps the next 10 years," Senator Alan Cranston told the *Examiner*, "and with a system that is unproven, untried, untested, theoretical, visionary and deemed by most scientists as unworkable."

—Jason Moody

Uhuru Solidarity Committee

Cops and Canvassers



DOUGLAS A ERTMAN

Harriet Jacobi (holding sign) and supporters at Saturday's loud but poorly attended demonstration.

by Jim Tappe

WHEN POLITICAL activists use door-to-door canvassing to garner support for their causes, they, at worst, expect to have doors slammed in their faces. So, when Uhuru Solidarity Committee canvassers were faced with arrest and imprisonment, they were more than surprised.

On Saturday morning, the Uhuru Solidarity Committee rallied at City Hall and marched down Pacific Garden Mall to draw attention to the arrests of two of its members, Paul Sykes and Harriet Jacobi. Santa Cruz Police arrested Sykes and Jacobi on March 6, 1986, while the committee members were canvassing door-to-door for Oakland-based Uhuru House. Currently, the two face charges of solicitation, resisting arrest, and the possibility of a disputed charge that they assaulted a police officer. Fines could amount to $1000, and jail sentences up to one year.

The rally and march, designed to help create public pressure to drop charges on Sykes and Jacobi, were vocal, though poorly attended.

The Uhuru House, operated by the revolutionary African People's Socialist Party, is a community center for Oakland's Black population. The house incorporates social programs such as a child care center, a mobile medical clinic, and free food distribution services. Its members also ran an electoral candidate campaign for Alameda county supervisor and sponsored a ballot initiative for community control of housing in Oakland.

The Solidarity Committee, an offshoot of Uhuru House, is an organization of white workers, with a branch in Santa Cruz, that educate the white working class about Black issues. Amidst charges of continued police harassment, Uhuru Solidarity Committee members suspect that the Santa Cruz Police Department has a hidden agenda to curtail their local activism. Kitty Uhuru Mort of the Solidarity Committee and Sykes say police have harassed them and kept them under surveillance on numerous occasions since the arrests, and they charge that police are attacking them because of the group's support for the liberation of Blacks and the working class.

Police, on the other hand, maintain that officers have merely followed the law in all dealings with the committee.

In a recent interview, Sykes voiced the committee's concern that last March's arrests reflected politically motivated harassment on the part of the police. According to Sykes, Santa Cruz police confronted the two canvassers with an invalid claim that they could not solicit houses. The police beat and arrested them when the two questioned the charges, he said.

But Santa Cruz Chief of Police Jack Bassett contends officers merely responded to a citizen's complaint, and attempted to issue a citation for solicitation. According to Bassett, the police officers arrested Sykes and Jacobi when the two failed to identify themselves and refused to sign a citation.

At an April 22 pre-trial hearing, Sykes and Jacobi pleaded innocent to Santa Cruz district attorney charges, and filed complaints against the Police Department, charging brutality and harassment. Bassett, however, wrote in an April 15 letter to the city manager that the harassment charges were unfounded. The police, he wrote, used "reasonable" force.

According to Sykes, the March 6 incident occurred when he and Jacobi were canvassing door-to-door. A police officer drove up and began to issue a citation for solicitation. After Sykes questioned the charges, a back-up patrol car arrived, and the officers proceeded to force the solidarity members into a patrol car. At this point, said Sykes, the police officer put him in a choke hold, "slammed" him on the patrol car's hood, and handcuffed him.

In his letter to the city manager, Chief of Police Bassett gave the police's account. "Two arrestees," he wrote, failed to "identify themselves," failed "to sign a citation," resisted arrest and "...one of the arrestees punched one of our officers."

Representatives of Jacobi, Sykes and the Uhuru Solidarity Committee went before the Santa Cruz City Council on March 25 to seek the council's help in dismissing the charges. The council directed the matter to the courts, and asked the police department to investigate the complaints. Kitty Uhuru Mort later told *City on a Hill* she was disappointed in the lack of action. In particular, Santa Cruz Mayor Mike Rotkin was unsympathetic and unresponsive, she said. "Rotkin does not say it was an illegal arrest," she said. "He says Uhuru members are ignorant about how you go about getting arrested," Mort said.

However, Rotkin said if Sykes and Jacobi had cooperated with the police, he would have "called the Police Chief" to have the solicitation charge dropped. "I think the charges would have been dropped immediately because what they were doing was not illegal," Rotkin said. Rotkin also said Sykes' and Jacobi's charge of police brutality was "nonsense."

"If a police officer tries to arrest you and you don't go with him peaceably, they're going to use force," Rotkin said. Rotkin said he believes the Uhuru Solidarity Committee does not "adequately train" its members to deal with the public or the police.

Later the police charged that Sykes and Jacobi had swindled $400 from the occupant of the house where they were arrested. But Ray Grueneich, the defendants' lawyer, called the charge "absurd" and "mysterious." "There is nothing in the police report that has the remotest relationship to fraud," he said. Sykes, who said the charge was yet another example of police "harassment," said he and Jacobi only had a total of $40 when they were arrested. Grueneich said the charge was dropped when he challenged the charge in the pre-trial hearing.

Controversy also surrounds the original solicitation charge. The police officer apparently believed door-to-door canvassing was illegal; however, solicitation is illegal in Santa Cruz only if goods and services are offered for sale, which Sykes and Jacobi did not do. But the solicitation charge still stands, even though Bassett wrote, "the internal affairs investigation cannot prove solicitation for sales of goods and services."

Sykes said police also harassed him when he was tabling on the Pacific Garden Mall a week after the arrest. After a police officer issued him a citation for $135 for selling goods without a permit, three more officers and a photographer arrived at the scene. While the photographer took pictures of Sykes and his table, the police officers threatened to arrest him if he behaved illegally.

Committee members also discovered an "undercover detective" from the Santa Cruz Police Department at an Uhuru public forum held in Santa Cruz's Louden Nelson Center on September 29. Patty Reedi, the plain-clothed police officer, announced her presence at the end of the forum, and committee members believe the police officer tape-recorded the forum.

But Deputy Chief Mike Dunbar stated that the Santa Cruz Police Department does not "have any group in the city of Santa Cruz under surveillance. We [wouldn't] have the people to do that even if we wanted to." Police officer Patty Reedi, he said, attended the Uhuru public forum as a member of the public.

Currently, defense attorney Grueneich has filed a motion to obtain the police officers' records to check for any past instances of misconduct. The trial should begin at the end of this year. In the meantime, the debate continues as to whether the arrest and subsequent police actions were routine or were the police department's deliberate attempt to halt the Uhuru Solidarity Committee's Santa Cruz activity.

While Uhuru solidarity members claim the police have a hidden agenda to run them out of town, city officials say all police action has been routine.

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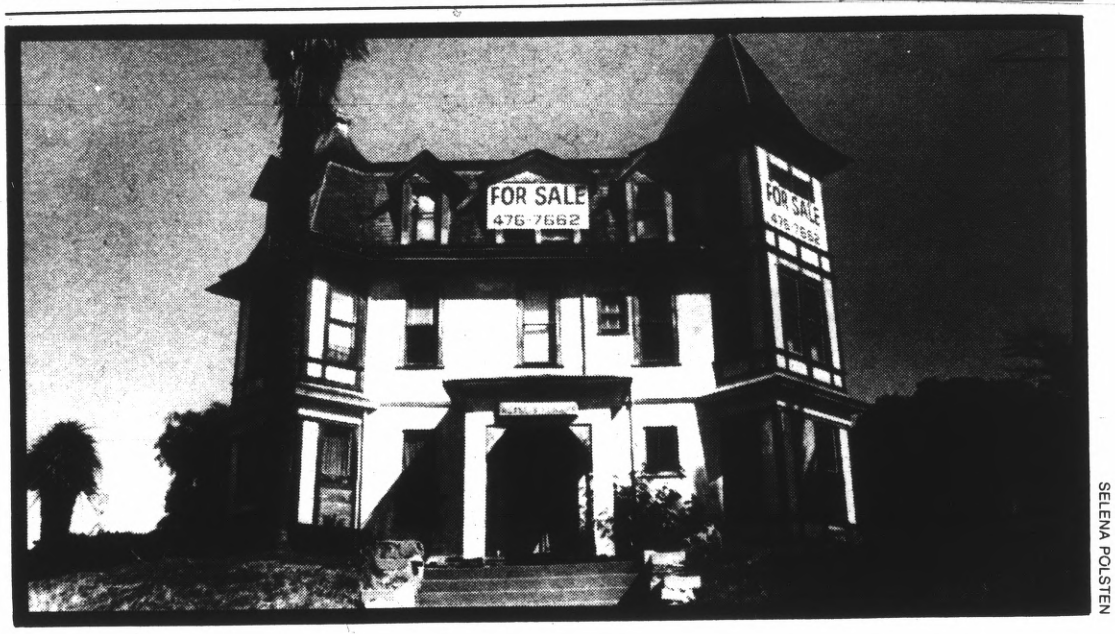
CITY*clips*



SELENA POLSTEN

Moore-less

County Supervisor E. Wayne Moore has taken his last ride in the government driver's seat. Responding to continued allegations and state attorney general charges that he misused a county-owned vehicle, Moore resigned this Monday. Timothy Morgan, Moore's attorney, told the San Jose Mercury *News* that though a "deal" had not been struck with the attorney general, the resignation would ensure that the state would drop all charges against Moore.

Impropriety was first suggested last year when county offices discovered that Moore had been issued reimbursements for use of his personal car while driving a county car. At the time, he had also charged several hundred dollars in personal calls on a county telephone card. His latest and final bout with county vehicles began in August, when he put a reported 12,800 miles on a governemnt-owned car while doing personal business.

Santa Cruz County Auditor-Controller Art Merrill determined that Moore owed the county $1,367, of which he has paid $300. Moore agreed to apply any remaining salary or fringe benefits to the debt. Asked if the county expected to retrieve those funds, Merrill replied "you betcha."

Ernst Ousted

Larry Ernst, assistant superintendent of the Santa Cruz City School District, was given his walking papers this week. The dismissal followed this August's raid of the Ernst household, in which Ernst and his 24 year old son Duane were arrested on charges of growing and possessing sellable amounts of marijuana. The city schools district board of trustees unanimously voted to oust Ernst due to the publicity caused by his arrest, according to the termination papers issued by the district.

The paper charged "immoral conduct" as the grounds for dismissal. "Pot," it read, "was found in (his) master bedroom," along with "a marijuana cigarette and an ashtray with marijuana residue."

Ernst and his son were suspected of dealing due to packages of marijuana, a triple-beam scale, and several areas apparently used for drying, all of which were discovered during the raid. The backyard find included 89 pot plants, some as high as 18 feet tall.

Though Ernst has officially been dismissed, he is allowed 30 days to appeal the decision. Until that time he is categorized as "suspended without pay."

Fast Times at Alternative High

Students at the ARK Alternative High School in Santa Cruz have beaten UCSC students to the punch. Last Tuesday approximately 40 students held a 24-hour fast in support of the veterans' hunger-strike in Washington DC. Now in the 45th day of the hunger strike, the four Washington veterans will not give up until they see significant action to change US government policy in Central America.

In Santa Cruz, ARK students fasted with parental permission and full support of the school's faculty and principal. Students from Santa Cruz High School and Cabrillo College later joined them for a march, ending with a candlelight vigil at the town clock and a sleep-in at the high school.

Mikail Romonosky, a student organizer of the fast, said students at the ARK hope to organize a larger support fast with participants from all of the Santa Cruz high schools, Cabrillo College, and UCSC. He and others will be leafletting at the main entrance to campus this week with information about the hunger strike, the war in Central America, and the responsibility of US citizens.

Council Comes Out

This Tuesday the Santa Cruz City Council joined the councils of 18 California cities and 22 County boards of Supervisors in outspoken opposition to Proposition 64, the AIDS Initiative.

The Santa Cruz County Board of Supervisors voted last month to oppose the initiative and, at the recommendation of the County Public Health Commission, the City Council followed suit—approving the action with a unanimous vote.

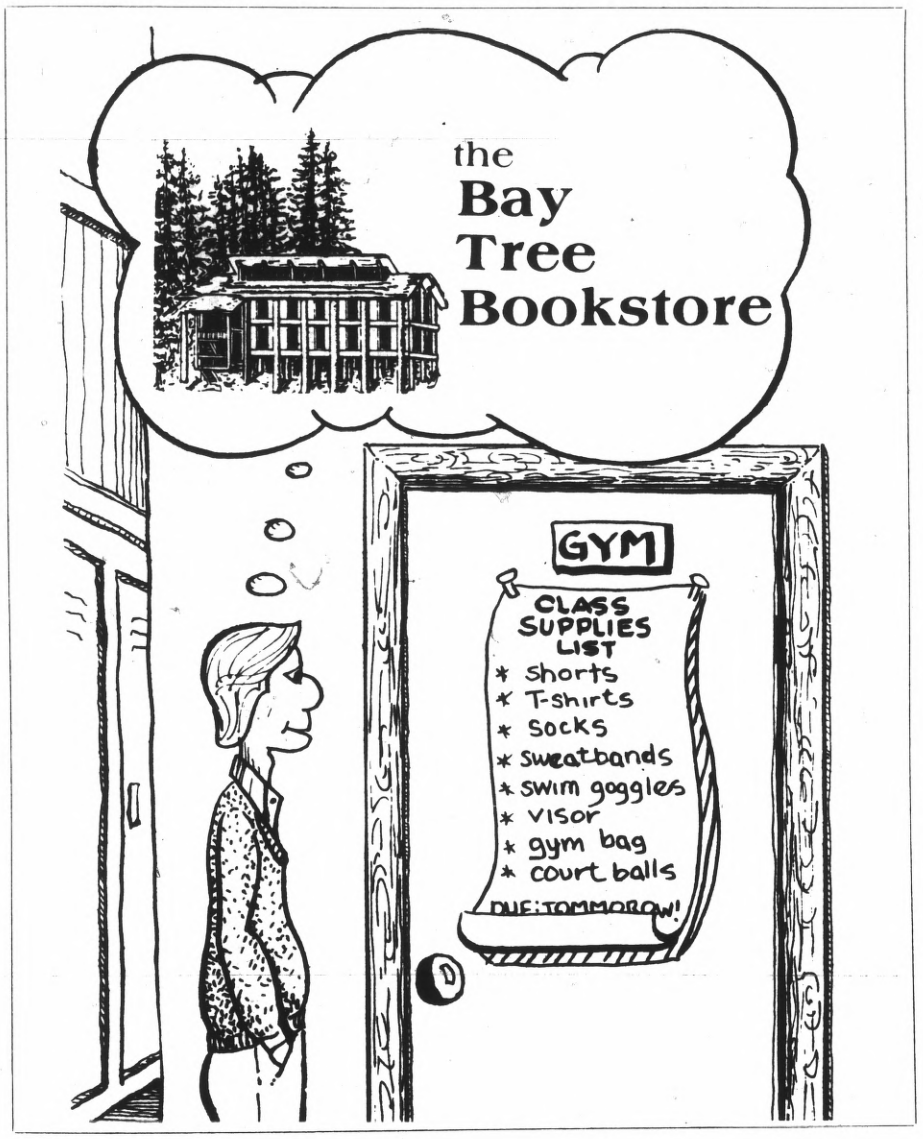
Proposition 64, sponsored by Lyndon LaRouche's Prevent AIDS Now Initiative Committee (PANIC), could cost the state billions of dollars in testing and quarantine costs. John Laird, who proposed the council's stand, said in an address to the council that this money would do nothing to cure or stop the spread of AIDS. It would, he said, serve to perpetrate and support widespread disinformation about the disease. "Education is the only cure for AIDS, and it is the only weapon against the fear and ignorance (surrounding it)," he said.

The California Medical Association (CMA), the California Nurses Association, and the State Association of Public Health Affairs have all come out against the initiative.

Correction

In last week's article, "Caught in the Mire," *City on a Hill* reported that the "federal government has pledged to pay for 87.5 percent of advanced-primary work. The federal government will pay for 75 percent of the work and the state will cover the remaining 12.5 percent.

In the same article, it was reported that the federal government "will pay for none of the secondary project." But, according to Jay Cano, water resource control engineer for the State Water Quality Control Board, if waiver 301 (h) is denied "chances are likely that Santa Cruz will still receive full funding," for secondary treatment. That is, the same 75 percent of funding.



COWELL HEALTH CENTER

SELF HELP

Now that classes have started again, the campus is filled with busy students, most with a heavy back-pack filled with books hanging from one shoulder. Many of these same people will develop neck, back, or shoulder pain during the quarter and will be at a loss to explain it's origin. The culprit is often the heavy back-pack carried on one side, creating an un-even stress on the muscles of the upper torso, resulting in pain.

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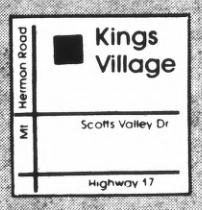

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Proposition 63

English Über Alles

by Liz Kadetsky

WHEN CALIFORNIANS vote on an initiative this fall that would "preserve, enhance, and strengthen" the English language, they'll be making a stand on something far more consequential than "English Only" proponents have led everyone to believe.

ANALYSIS

Proposition 63, the English Only initiative, would give any individual the right to sue the state for anything the individual thinks "diminishes or ignores the role of the English language in the state of California"—anything, potentially, from a bilingual ballot to a legal form in Spanish.

Proposition 63 literature, distributed by the Washington DC-based US English, claims that an English only amendment to the California constitution will force non-English speaking immigrants to learn English and therefore assimilate into society. But US English's assumptions that immigrants do not want to learn English, and that cutting bilingual programs will help them learn it, are grossly mistaken and exude an ideology reeking of racism, xenophobia, and anti-immigration sentiment.

Judith Hurley, assistant professor of bilingual education at San Jose State University, is an opponent of the proposition. "The initiative," she said, "will limit programs and services for Americans who need them; their access to our educational, legislative and judicial systems will be limited, and the result will be a two-tier system with a whole class of people who never get in."

While Proposition 63 sponsors allege that non-English speakers are purposely retreating into monolingual enclaves, the facts prove the contrary. English as a Second Language (ESL) programs throughout the state are glutted with non-English speaking immigrants who are well aware of the need to learn the language. The Los Angeles Unified School District turned away approximately 40,000 adults from free ESL classes this September, and the Santa Clara Metropolitan Adult Education Program rejected about 1500.

Californians United Against Proposition 63, a coalition of organizations including the California American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) and the Committee to Defend Immigrant and Refugee Rights (CDIRR), reports a recent poll in which 98 percent of Hispanic immigrants said learning English was one of their highest priorities.

And while the initiative itself does not refer to bilingual programs of any sort, US English literature attacks the bilingual ballot, bilingual education, and public services such as bilingual legal interpretation. Opponents of Proposition 63 argue that these programs represent the few measures ensuring minority participation in society. Hurley pointed out that New Mexico, which has one of the oldest and most well-implemented bilingual voting systems in the US, has the most successful degree of minority voting participation in the country.

Bilingual education is mandated under California law at a cost of approximately $120 million a year. Public schools must provide bilingual classes if more than ten students at any grade level speak the same, non-English language, and the California program currently serves some 524,000 students.

Based on Proposition 63's murky language, English Only opponents fear that US English members will challenge that bilingual education endangers the role of English, and costs taxpayers needless and unconstitutional dollars. "The strategy appears to be to bring lawsuits that would disrupt activities conducted in languages other than English," said South Bay No on 63 campaign coordinator Gen Fujioka.

According to pro-Proposition 63 campaign literature, bilingual education further divides our already divided society. But without bilingual education, immigrant communities and immigrant children —who are already at a disadvantage due to language barriers—would face serious setbacks. According to CDIRR literature, 65 percent of limited English proficient children fail when not in bilingual classes.

While Proposition 63 would, presumably, spur the integration of both children and adults, cutting bilingual classes and services would succeed in disenfranchising non-English speaking children and politically excluding immigrant adults. It is this that has led immigrants and opponents of the initiative to question the goals and motives of English Only sponsors. Francisco Garcia, a member of the Mexican American Legal Defense and Education Fund (MALDEF) and CDIRR said, "[This initiative] is clearly a part of a larger anti-immigration agenda that plays on people's fears about immigrants, using racists concepts of 'yellow peril' and the 'wetback menace' to sell its ideas."

PROPOSITION 63 HAS earned a reputation as a mild initiative that would merely install symbolic jurisdiction within the legislature. In a recent editorial, the Santa Cruz *Sentinel* reported that Proposition 63 would "strengthen the positive aspect of our heritage . . .[that we have] a common language that is spoken comfortably by 95 percent of the populace." English, it reads, "is already the 'voice of California,' " and it should be "recognized as such."

But opponents see the intiative as something far more severe. "This is a rabid campaign; it's a lunatic fringe that resembles the LaRouche campaign more and more all the time," Fujioka told *City on a Hill*. "Proposition 63 has brought about a reactionary agenda with entirely irrational argumentation around it." Fujioka, who speaks on the initiative regularly, said he has not heard a sound argument in support of it yet.

Hinged to the campaign's dubious argumentation are opponents' charges that US English is closely tied to immigration and population control groups. US English founder John Tanton has been a leading activist in organizations like Zero Population Growth (ZPG), Population Environment Balance (PEB), and Federation for American Immigration Reform (FAIR). ZPG is the largest and most prominent political organization devoted to population reduction, and has been linked to programs advocating forced sterilization of Third World women. PEB, formerly the Environmental Fund, is concerned with overpopulation, and in April 1986 ran an advertisement in the San Francisco *Chronicle* blaming traffic jams on immigration. FAIR, which Tanton founded, is the foremost organization in the US pushing for stringent immigration restriction.

In a recent interview with San Francisco-based *Asian Week*, Tanton said, "There are no ties between these organizations other than the fact that I am on their boards." But, according to research by Laird Harrison in *Asian Week*, US English shares an office building, an attorney, and a number of organizational members with FAIR. Not only this, but FAIR, US English, PEB, the English Language Political Action Committee (ELPAC), and the Immigration Political Reform Committee (IMMPAC)—two Washington-based lobbying groups—all have contributors and board members in common. Proposition 63 opponents, including Judith Hurley, go so far as to refer to US English as an obvious spin-off of the national FAIR.

Tanton, in the heat of his support for Proposition 63 and his desire to see "English Only" amended to the national Constitution, argues in favor of strict immigration reform. He supports the Simpson-Rodino Immigration bill, which, if passed, would impose serious penalties on employers of illegal aliens, but he sees current immigration reform as too lax. "Legal immigration is higher than what the country can currently absorb," he said. "Large numbers of immigrants are coming from [non-English] language backgrounds, creating communities where English is not spoken. The language question is derivative of immigration policy."

While Tanton refers to language and immigration as inherently linked, his constitutional amendment does not. Proposition 63's vague wording and concealed meaning could win it a "yes" vote, because its supporters might not know that it could mandate anti-immigration law and policy. And while Tanton denies the proposition is anti-immigration, opponents maintain that the connection shows an underlying hostility to Third World peoples on the part of US English advocates.

Proposition 63 is expected to pass by a 70 percent margin, and similar initiatives have already passed in six US states. Its proponents preach the integration of immigrants into society, but the initiative will result in one simple thing: exclusion.

"This is the beginning of a new, anti-immigrant politics in the state; a politics my family recognizes as the same irrational movement which put Japanese-Americans in camps during World War II," said Fujioka. "But we're determined not to let the racists prevail this time around."

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Los Altos is Spanish for "English Only"

by David Beers

MARK KOENIG

WHEN COUNCILMEMbers unanimously declared English the official language in Los Altos, California, last November, it made only a ripple outside the upscale suburban community. But today, that ripple has combined with others to create a wave sweeping the country.

Last May, Washington-based US English finished gathering over a million signatures, far more than necessary, to place an English language proposition on the California November ballot. If the proposition wins, as expected, California will join at least six other states with similar laws. Florida and Arizona will vote on like issues in the near future.

Numbers defining Los Altos' 28,000 citizens—median household income near $40,000, 94.3 percent white, 4.4 percent Asian, 2.7 percent Hispanic—might seem to add weight to charges that the US English movement is essentially an anti-immigrant backlash by affluent "Anglos" unwilling to share their cozy communities with outsiders.

But in Los Altos' case, such charges are easily challenged. Dinesh Desai, who spearheaded the Los Altos resolution and then the local November initiative drive, is an immigrant himself—and Indian whose first language is Gujarati. And the mayor of Los Altos, instrumental in passing last year's resolution, is dentist Roger Eng, whose immigrant father never mastered more than a few words of English in his many years in Seattle's Chinese district.

What the particulars of Los Altos do seem to convey is that the US English battle is not really over immigration as assimilation. As Mayor Eng said, Los Altans voted not on whether foreigners are welcome, but rather on how they should behave once they have arrived.

"Anyone can move into town. They're all welcome," said Eng. "And we haven't had one complaint from any citizen (about the resolution). But (with the resolution) we put anybody inside or outside our city on notice that if they wanted to communicate with (city officials) they would have to read English."

Eng called Los Altos, with its shaded lanes, crisply kept suburban homes, and boutique-lined Main Street "a model of assimilation."

In San Francisco, recently identified as the nation's number one magnet for immigrants, Emilio Nicolas runs KDTV, a Spanish language television station. His ideas about assimilation and what is in an immigrant's best interest are far different from those of Eng and Desai.

"There is an assumption that assimilation is required of people in this country," said Nicolas. "On the contrary, the Constitution clearly guards against that. No one is going to argue that as an American I have to be a member of a particular political party or church—why then must I speak English?"

Nicolas countered Desai's argument that English is key to an immigrant's "getting ahead." "I agree that every Hispanic should learn to speak English, but I'm not going to penalize someone for not doing so. In places like Los Angeles and San Antonic, people can make a good living with Spanish only."

He also thinks that US English advocates go too far when they term members of communities which use Spanish in day-to-day life "separatist": "I've never heard an Hispanic use the word," he said. "We're all wanting to be a part of America, but when some say we should assimilate, what they mean is become 'Anglicized'. And I refuse to subscribe to that as my primary culture."

Nicolas' view resonates throughout the Latino community. No Hispanic groups appear on the list of ethnic organizations that US English claims as supporters—a list dominated by European and near-Eastern related groups such as the Polish-American Congress, the Croatian Fraternal Union of American and the Afghan National Islamic Council. Latino lobbies, including the Mexican American Legal Defense and Education Fund (MALDEF) and the National Council of La Raza, stridently oppose US English.

Los Altos mayor Roger Eng said his stand drew attacks from many Asian-American groups as well.

"Making English the official language doesn't help assimilate anybody," said Henry Der, head of San Francisco's Chinese for Affirmative Action. "It says one group of English-speaking people will be dominant. US English is preying on people's uneasiness with large numbers of immigrants coming into this country; it's taking advantage of some Americans' intolerance. In the end it will create divisiveness, not unity."

Such arguments are familiar to Stanley Diamond, a founder of US English and chairman of its California initiative campaign. He has a prescription to offer newcomers: "Welcome, but included in that welcome is a responsibility. Preserve your language and cultures. These are precious heritages. But remember, the channel into the family of America is through our historic and common language, English. Learning and speaking it is one of your fundamental responsibilities." Then Diamond hedged his welcome. "If you are here illegally, I suggest you leave."

Yet even in quiet, removed Los Altos, where English is not the official language, a number of daily visitors do not heed Stanley Diamond's last piece of advice. Downtown late at night, one can hear Spanish filtering through the open back doors of restaurant kitchens. For these recent immigrants, many of them undocumented, last year's resolution changed nothing. For now, many of these newcomers no doubt consider English something that can wait while they grab a secure hold on the bottom rung of America's service economy.

"Although I'm the son of a Mexican, I don't see this as an Hispanic or immigrant issue," said Emilio Nicolas of KDTV. "It's an American issue. An issue of freedom."

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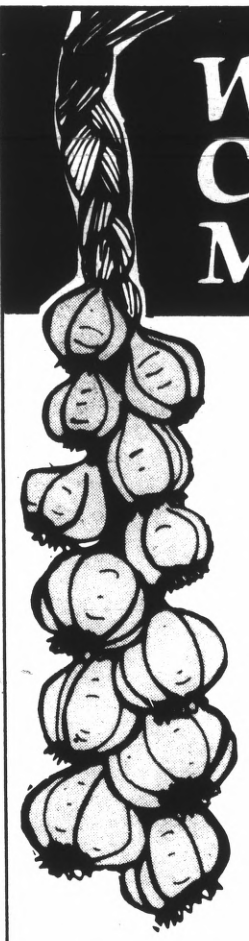

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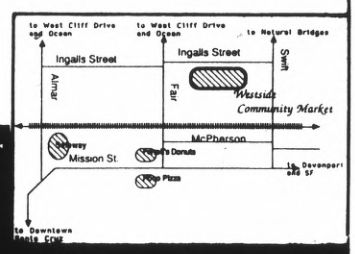

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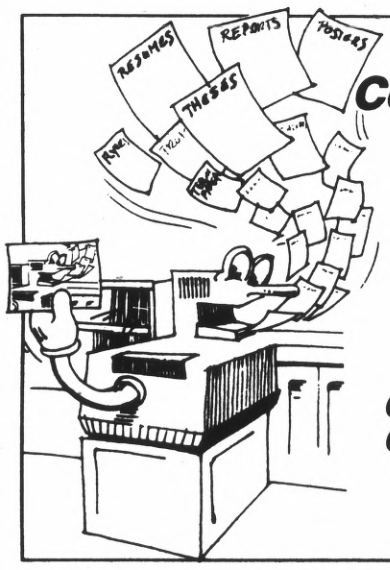

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CAMPUS *clips*

Play Dirty For Me

UC Santa Barbara radio station KCSB has come under review by the FCC after a listener wrote to the Parents Music Resource Center (PMRC, otherwise known as the Washington Wives) complaining that the station had aired obscene material. The review, and another of KPFK-FM in Los Angeles, are the first such obscenity inquests by the FCC in three years, and, if taken to court, could change precedents which have stood since 1978.

Nathan Post was listening to KCSB's "Strictly Disco" program Saturday night, July 26, when he heard a 1977 Pork Dukes song which refers to oral and anal sex. Upset at the lyrics, he wrote to the station, former UCSB Chancellor Robert Huttenback, UC President David Gardner, California Governor George Deukmejian and the Federal Communications Commission. The FCC did not act until Post wrote another letter, this time to the PMRC, and PMRC member Tipper Gore contacted the FCC. The PMRC, a Virginia-based group composed mostly of senator's wives, has launched a crusade against what it sees as non-acceptable material in rock music.

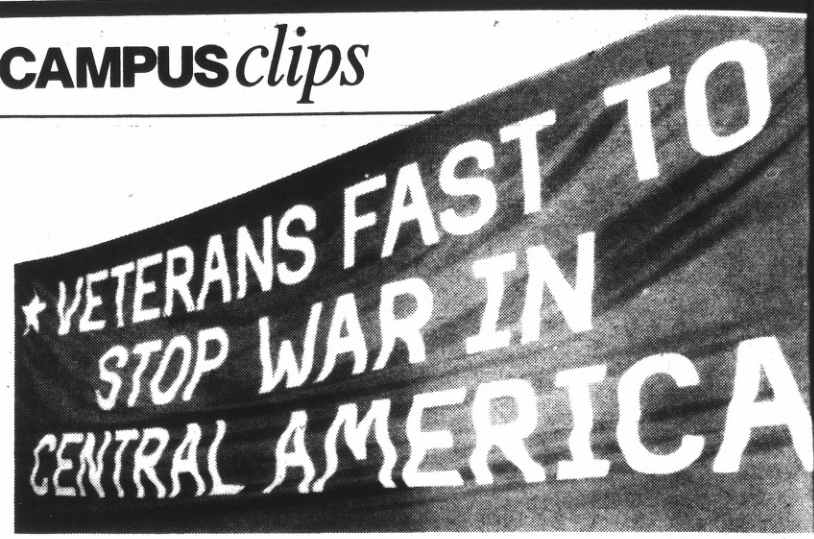
The review comes at a time when a number of groups, such as New York-based Morality in Media, are charging FCC Chair James Fowler with being lax on obscenity, and are protesting his re-nomination. KCSB General Manager Malcom Gault-Williams told the UCSB *Daily News*, "We [KCSB] could be at the wrong place at the right time in terms of the national political climate and Fowler's possible re-selection."

As it stands, disc jockeys are legally forbidden from talking dirty, but the recorded material they play can be as slimy as it gets within the confines of art and social expression. It's up to each station to decide when it wants to play potentially objectionable material. If the case does go to court, it is possible that new, more stringent obscenity rules will be established.

Night Thrift

The Cowell Health Center is bustling with patients these days, and the queues keep growing. In an effort to reduce this problem, the Registration Fee Committee last June proposed that the Cowell Health Center close its night facilities and use the savings to hire more staff for the day shift, according to Dr. Crary, medical director, Cowell Health Center.

Crary, who is strongly opposed to cutting the center's operating hours, said Chancellor Robert Sinsheimer won't make a decision on this matter until January, to enable the Health Center staff to study the possible effects of shortened hours. If Sinsheimer does decide to cut hours, the change will go into effect this spring, said Crary.



More than 250 people gathered at McHenry Library Tuesday for a rally in support of the four fasting Vietnam Veterans in Washington, DC. Two of the veterans, Charles Liteky and George Mizo, began a water-only fast on September 1, and were soon joined by veterans Brian Wilson and Duncan Murphy on September 15. All four, who returned their Medals of Honor, have vowed to continue the fast until they see an end to the US-sponsored aggression in Central America.

ANNIE VALVA

Crary said one of the major problems the Health Center is facing is lack of funding. "In the last five years," he explained, "the Health Center budget has been cut by a large amount while the student body has grown from 6000 to 8000."

Crary also reported that the Reg Fee Committee estimates $100,000 will be saved through cutting Health Center hours. Yet Crary pointed out that the 24-hour shift costs "around $30,000 extra dollars a year."

If the hours are cut, Crary doesn't think it will be a "big problem except in a rare instance, or when a student is critically ill." He explained that for many who come in at night, it is not necessarily a life or death situation. But he is deeply worried about students who are too sick to stay in dorms or need immediate psychological help.

Students Play Their Card

Student indignation about recent campus construction has quickly led to the creation of a new group opposing what it sees as poorly-planned development at UCSC. In the last week, the Campus Association for Responsible Development (CARD) organized Friday's protest, attended by about 70 people, and has already finalized plans to file suit against the University.

Holding signs that read "STOP the Bulldozers" and "More Teachers, not Fewer Trees," protesters gathered at the Kresge Additional Housing site heard a number of speakers talk about the negative effects and poor planning of growth at UCSC. Santa Cruz Mayor and UCSC lecturer Mike Rotkin said, "We have a 20-year plan that is a joke. You can't tell me that by making this place bigger you won't seriously damage the quality of the education." Rotkin also called upon students to pressure faculty members to wield their influence on the planning process.

CARD's first organizational meeting Tuesday night at Kresge drew at least 100 people who discussed various strategies to make their voice heard in the planning process. CARD founding member Naomi Goodman sees the group's ultimate goal as "showing the administration that we will not allow them to develop the University without consulting those who it is affecting—students, faculty, staff, and the community."

The next CARD meeting will be held at 7:30pm on Tuesday at the Kresge Commuter Lounge. All interested members of the campus community are welcome to attend.

Kresge Housing Site:

BATTLE GROUND

by Garth Wolkoff

WHILE CONSTRUCTION WORKers bulldozed through the Kresge Additional Housing site last week, students and faculty members charged the University with negligent and unlawful building practices and misleading the campus community. The Campus Association for Responsible Development (CARD), plans to file suit this week to obtain a court-ordered stay to temporarily block construction, and is pursuing legal action against several other campus construction projects.

According to CARD, University officials—under pressure to initiate the Kresge construction as quickly as possible—violated the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The University's infraction, according to CARD's attorney, Celia Scott-Von der Muhll, was its failure to publish in at least one local newspaper its intent to file a Negative Declaration for the construction site. A Negative Declaration states that no negative environmental impact will result from construction on the site. In lieu of publishing notice, Scott-Von der Muhll said an agency can post notice at the site. "The University has done neither," she said.

Louis Fackler, assistant vice-chancellor in charge of facilities and services, filed the Negative Declaration with the State Clearing House on June 20 which stated, "The [Kresge] project will not have a significant impact on the environment." By filing the Negative Declaration, the University frees itself from having to file the alternative Environmental Impact Report—a report examining the possibilities of effects on the environment at the site.

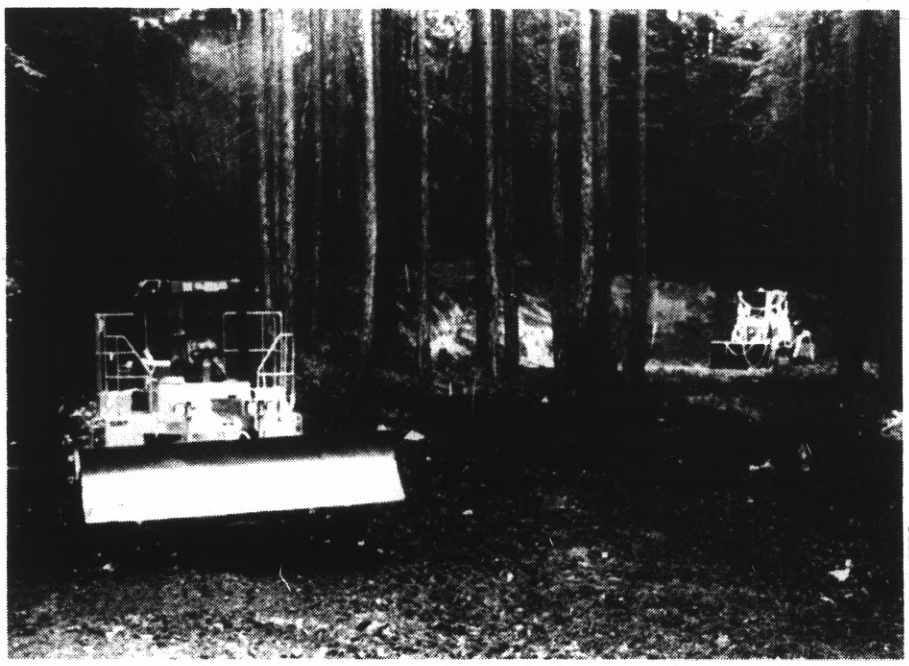
University officials this week were unclear themselves as to publication procedure for the Negative Declaration. Betty Morgan, administrative assistant equipment coordinator with Campus Facilities, who is responsible for publishing the administration's construction plans, blames herself for the University's failure to post notice. "It [failure to post notice] was my own stupidity," she told *City on a Hill*.

Steven Reed, director of community and legislative relations, dismissed Morgan's explanation. According to Reed, the University explicitly withheld pre-construction notice. Despite the Environmental Quality Act statute, according to Reed, legal case history has demonstrated that California courts will require an agency to file a Negative Declaration with the state, but not in local newspapers.

Scott-Von der Muhll flatly disagrees. "Case law says you have to comply with the Environmental Quality Act," she said. "It [public notice] has been a mandatory requirement." CARD's suit also includes similar allegations involving construction sites for Oakes College dormitories, the Student Center/University Club, and new physical education facilities below the East Field House.

LAST FRIDAY, CARD HELD A DEMonstration near the Kresge construction site, located just south of the new Graduate Student Housing. CARD founding member Aaron Peskin told *City on a Hill* that he started the group specifically to oppose the new construction. "I think given all possible sites, building on this space is scandalous," he said.

He and other student and faculty speakers at the demonstration accused the administration of avoiding community and public input by not publishing notice and by commencing construction over the summer when students were not on campus.



SELENA POLSTEN

While students were gone for the summer, construction crews began clearing ground for the Kresge Housing Addition. A new student group charges that the administration violated state law by failing to properly announce the planned development.

Planning and building without consulting the students violates UCSC's current Long Range Development Plan (LRDP). Section V of the plan states: "Planning for the new housing will involve cooperative efforts for both students and administrators."

"Starting to build over the summer while the campus community is gone, is an invitation for controversy," Peskin told the crowd of 75 people at Friday's protest.

Fackler, in an interview with *City on a Hill* last week, denied such allegations. "In our judgment, [at the time the report was filed] there would be no controversy," Fackler said. In line 49 of the Environmental Study Checklist of the Negative Declaration, the administration states that there is no possibility of "campus or community controversy" as a result of the construction. "I wish we made the report more clear, provided more information," Fackler said. "But there was no attempt to deceive anybody."

Fackler defended the University's haste to construct new Kresge apartments. When the projected admission figures came in last spring for the 1987-88 school year, the administration felt pressed to circumvent a housing shortage. "We wanted to provide the best possible housing for the students next fall," Fackler said. "We wanted to get things built in a hurry." To help speed up the process, the University used the same building plans as they used for building the Graduate Student Housing, a totally different project, and started clearing the land long before the October 21 deadline for construction bids. Fackler justified what he called this "fast-tracking system": "There is nothing wrong with this method. It is not uncommon for this campus."

"The campus is under rule of a small clique of administrators who make all physical plan decisions," said Robert Curry, professor of Environmental Geology, who is opposed to the University's construction practices in general. "They refuse to adopt building methods which would cost less money and be more environmentally sound." According to Curry, campus architects and planners have insufficiently assessed the environmental impact of the Kresge housing construction.

Fackler maintains that the University is fully justified in going ahead with contracting for new housing on the site and has committed no environmental or procedural infractions. "The LRDP shows the area as an open space," Fackler told *City on a Hill*. "The definition of an open space is a location not built upon. It is land that is not designated as reserve land." However, Fackler did not point out that the existing LRDP labels the Kresge site a "draining zone" which the LRDP considers "unsuitable for any development [as it has] unstable soils and presents extreme hydrology and erosion constraints."

Curry, who participated on the campus Land Management Committee, told *City on a Hill* that violation of the "draining zone" mentioned in the LRDP could have disastrous effects. "[The construction] is obviously going to cause the magnitude of change on the site that would create the need for a full Environmental Impact Report," said Curry. He predicted that building the apartments just above the ravine that runs between the new site and the existing Kresge parking lot will "increase run-off and erosion in the gullies."

Curry fears that building at the Kresge site may cause problems that have already occurred at other campus building locations. He sights Kerr Hall as an example where construction created a hazardous drainage situation. He said his own office in the basement of Kerr Hall leaks during the rainy season due to poor placement of the foundation.

Fackler and Tom Contos, associate architect with Campus Facilities and the person who filled out the Environmental Study Checklist in the Negative Declaration, believe the University has been cautious in all construction activities at the site in an effort to preserve existing soil and foliage. Contos said he makes daily on-site inspections while outside consultants also watch for soil erosion and other hazards.

Steven Raas, of Myron Jack Associates, the University's soil and grading consultants for the site, said his company has found no violations during the clearing at Kresge. Curry, however, asserts that various outside consultants are not extensive in their evaluations. "They've contracted out to people who know nothing," said Curry. "They [the consultants] are doing a little bit of everything. A little hydrology, a little soil evaluation, human access, noise and air pollution, archaeology, etc. is just not enough. They have naive ideas of how you build a building."

Unless Curry, Peskin, CARD, and other members of the campus community mobilizing to fight the construction get a stay from the court, the Kresge College Housing Addition will head toward its completion date of July, 1987. Peskin hopes he and CARD can instigate further student protest against not only the new Kresge housing, but at new building sites—such as the proposed Student Center—scheduled for construction in the near future. Chancellor Robert Sinsheimer, however, said he believes CARD's actions have no validity, and he said whenever the University undergoes physical growth, protest is common. "When the campus consisted of Cowell and Stevenson, the students didn't want Crown and Merrill," Sinsheimer said. "This has been going on for 20 years."

Many of those at Friday's protest, however, voiced concern that Sinsheimer's administration and the LRDP have veered from the course founding Chancellor Dean McHenry set for UCSC 20 years ago. Tim Fitzmaurice, lecturer, Kresge residential preceptor, and Crown academic preceptor, gesturing toward the leveled area slated for the new Kresge apartments, gave the crowd at Friday's protest a picture of the future at UCSC. "This is the suburbs, folks. At one point we were building communities. Now we are building suburbs."

The Mormons Descend on Big Mountain

Prophets for Profit

by Eric Nelson

ACCORDING TO MORmon legend, there were two brothers who parted ways. One was pure and devout, the other "dark and loathsome." For centuries the two brothers, each with their own flock of followers, warred. Finally, the "wild" Lamanites triumphed over the "light and delightsome" Nephites. Only one Nephite survived, and it was Moroni who inscribed the history of his race on golden plates.

In 1827 Joseph Smith received a vision from the Angel Moroni, discovered the golden plates, and transcribed them into the Book of Mormon. The natives of North America fit intricately into this story; the Mormons believe they are the descendants of the Lamanites. Under their dark skins, they are brothers and they must be saved.

For some time the Mormons have revved their great missionary machine, intent on driving the Indians towards God. But the Mormons' quest to "save" the Indians' souls is coupled with an extensive effort to reap the bounty from their resource-rich land. In the last 40 years, a well organized clique of Mormon government officials, lawyers and corporate capitalists have acted to save the land belonging to Arizona's Indians for themselves.

It began in the 1800s when the Mormon's Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter Day Saints (LDS) operated boarding schools on the Hopi and Navajo Reservations. Government soldiers rounded up Indian children and sent them off to be indoctrinated. The children's parents protested vehemently, but often they too were arrested for their resistance and sent off to federal prisons.

Today the effort is more subtle, but perhaps equally disastrous to Indian culture. For the last three decades the church has operated the Mormon Child Placement Program, in which Indian children come to live with a Mormon sponsor family, usually in Utah.

Phyllis Rogers, a professor of anthropology at UCSC, calls the program "devastating." Rogers said the program has resulted in numerous suicides because of a sense of despondency created when Indian youths return to the reservation after living for a year in a white, upper middle-class environment. "They experience a standard of living that most will never be able to achieve," said Rogers, who is a Navajo herself. Although the church claims some 30,000 Navajos as Mormons, Rogers claims most of the 150,000 Navajos on the reservation feel animosity toward the church. "It's almost a conflict of interest," she said.

Although the placement program has recently decelerated, it still exists. Those selected now are usually in their high school years, said Jay Molcinikar of the Big Mountain Legal Defense/Offense Committee in Flagstaff, Arizona. Molcinikar calls the program "racist," and said it is based on a "belief system which states that with the proper upbringing they [Indian children] can be made white and pure."

Peter Wiley, a San Francisco investigative writer, who has written extensively on Mormon influence in Indian affairs, is not as kind. He says Mormon theology stipulates that "traditional Indian beliefs are degenerate." Wiley told *City on a Hill* he finds this ironic, calling the Mormon's own beliefs "morally and anthropologically reprehensible." His research shows that 70,000 American Indians have participated in the program placement since the early 1950s, but recently the church has scaled down the program because it is afraid of lawsuits. Calls made by *City on a Hill* to church headquarters in Salt Lake City were continually redirected and questions about the program went unanswered.

In 1978, mounting criticism from sociologists and anthropologists who studied the effects of off-reservation placement programs resulted in the passage of the Indian Child Welfare Act, providing for careful supervision of all placement programs. But after initial versions of the Indian Child Welfare Act passed, acting deputy commissioner of Indian Affairs in Washington, DC, M.E. Seneca, a Mormon himself, sent memos to the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) social workers on the Navajo Reservation telling them the act had been "misinterpreted" to the reservation's LDS missionary staff. Seneca had apparently received complaints about the bill's strict regulations from the church's powerful Washington law firm, Wilkinson, Cragun and Barker, a firm he once worked for.

Cragun and Barker—with the assistance of Utah Representative Gunn McKay, brother of former church president David McKay—lobbied in Congress to have the initial version of the bill changed. Eventually the LDS placement program was exempted from the act.

THE INDIAN CHILD WELfare Act is not the first instance in which the Mormon church has used its considerable influence to mandate government policy and manipulate government agencies to regulate Indian affairs. In 1934, the US government adopted two pieces of legislation which would seal the fate of this nation's traditional Indians. The first of these, the Indian Reorganization Act (IRA), stated that any Indian nation petitioning the government for title to its aboriginal lands must adopt a constitution and by-laws controlled by the Secretary of the Interior. Thus, the formation of tribal councils was deemed necessary as a means of official interaction between any Indian nation and the government.

The other piece of crafty legislation was the Indian Claims Act, pushed through Congress by Mormon lawyer Ernest Wilkinson. This act allowed these newly formed tribal councils to sue the government and receive *only cash awards* for lost ancestral lands. Once a cash settlement is made, all claims under US-Indian treaties are extinguished.

In the case of Arizona's Hopi Indians, these two acts would forever threaten the 1000-year rule of the Hopi kikimongwis—the spiritual leaders of each village. The traditional Hopis were wary of these policies and correctly feared the tribal councils would become instruments of government manipulation. Government officials told the Hopis that "reorganization" was the best way to get back aboriginal lands and they arranged a "yes" vote among the Hopis, knowing full well that the traditional Hopi would show their opposition to the IRA provisions by refusing to participate in a vote. A Hopi tribal council was founded by a vote of 650 to 104, with some 2000 to 1500 Hopis abstaining.

Enter John Boyden, a friend of Ernest Wilkinson and a former US attorney in Utah, who, with the FBI in the 1940s, wrote a new criminal code for the Navajo Reservation. "John Boyden has done more damage to Indian claims than any other force," an exasperated Indian affairs attorney, who requested anonymity, told *City on a Hill*.

In 1957, John Boyden easily got himself elected as the Hopi's attorney after the Navajo tribal council refused his services. Telling the Hopis he would press the government to recover ancestral lands, Boyden filed a claim with the Indian Claims Commission. Most Hopis did not realized they were *actually selling* their rights to 4 million acres of their ancestral lands. As attorney, Boyden received ten percent of the settlement fee.

Through the 1950s and 1960s Boyden and the Hopi's "representative" tribal council consisting of nine members converted to Mormonism (the other eight seats belonged to the traditional kikimongwis who refused to participate) and sold mineral leases on the Hopi reservation. Oil leases in 1964 netted the Hopi tribal council $3 million. In gratitude, the tribal council awarded Boyden $1 million. In 1966 Peabody Coal signed a lease through Boyden and the Hopis, in conjunction with the Navajos, entitling them to strip-mine 58,000 acres of the Black Mesa.

"The Hopi attorneys made no attempt to recover other aboriginal lands," the Indian affairs lawyer told *City on a Hill*. "And the Hopi attorneys never urged the recovery of tribal lands which are occupied by white people. These lawyers have

The Mormons' quest to "save" the Indians' souls is coupled with an extensive effort to reap the bounty from their resource-rich land.

Relocation Update

THE CONFLICT OVER relocating 14,000 Navajos from the Joint Use Area (JUA) of the Hopi Reservation is still at a stalemate. In 1974, Congress passed Public Law 93-531, or what has become known as the "Relocation Act," resolving a land dispute between the tribal councils of the Hopi and Navajo peoples. The Hopi tribal council claims the federal government gave the land to the Hopi, and wants residing Navajos to leave the area along with their livestock. However, traditional Hopis and Navajos have shared the land for a hundred years, and critics say the Hopi tribal council is removing residents so it can sell mineral leases on its portion of the JUA.

Today, Indian activists involved in the dispute cite figures that 10,000 Navajos still remain on the land, despite the July 6, 1986 deadline for mandatory Relocation. Since this deadline has passed, military intervention may now be used to remove the resisting Navajo. Those who have voluntarily relocated have experienced extreme difficulty adjusting to life off the reservation or even in towns on the reservation.

David Shaw-Serdar of the Navajo/Hopi Relocation Commission in Flagstaff, Arizona claims there are only 300 Navajo families remaining on the Hopi half of the former JUA. "We have moved almost 200 families the year ending this September," he said. "That's more families moved than in any other year."

However, the various government agencies involved in the relocation are not anywhere near completion of new housing for the relocatees. Not every family which has already left the JUA has received alternative housing.

Shaw-Serdar admits his agency is still "engaged in a planning process of development." The Department of the Interior will be building some houses on new lands, but Indian activists argue that it will take at least a year and a half to build sufficient housing, not including hook-ups for electricity, water, and sewage. Also, the area being considered for construction of these houses along the Rio Puerco River in western New Mexico is the site of one of the nation's worst nuclear accidents. In 1979, a uranium tailings dam broke, sending radioactive tailings into the Rio Puerco. Although radiation has been detected 80 miles downstream, the government has refused to test the ground water which the relocated families would be using.

For the remaining Navajo who refuse to leave the JUA, the atmosphere is that of a siege. "There is an escalation of tension and a greater presence of tribal police and BIA officers on the JUA," said Arlene MaGarian of the Berkeley Big Mountain Support Group. MaGarian notes that recent reports from the area mention aerial surveillance, jets from nearby military installations flying 300 feet above the ground, and government workers destroying Native Americans' livestock. Officials do concede there is a "Livestock Reduction Plan" in effect, however they claim the Navajo have overgrazed the land and were paid one and a half times the market value of their animals. Nonetheless, the traditional Native Americans on the JUA are largely self-sufficient and do not relate to a money economy. Most do not speak English and live without electricity in small hogans.

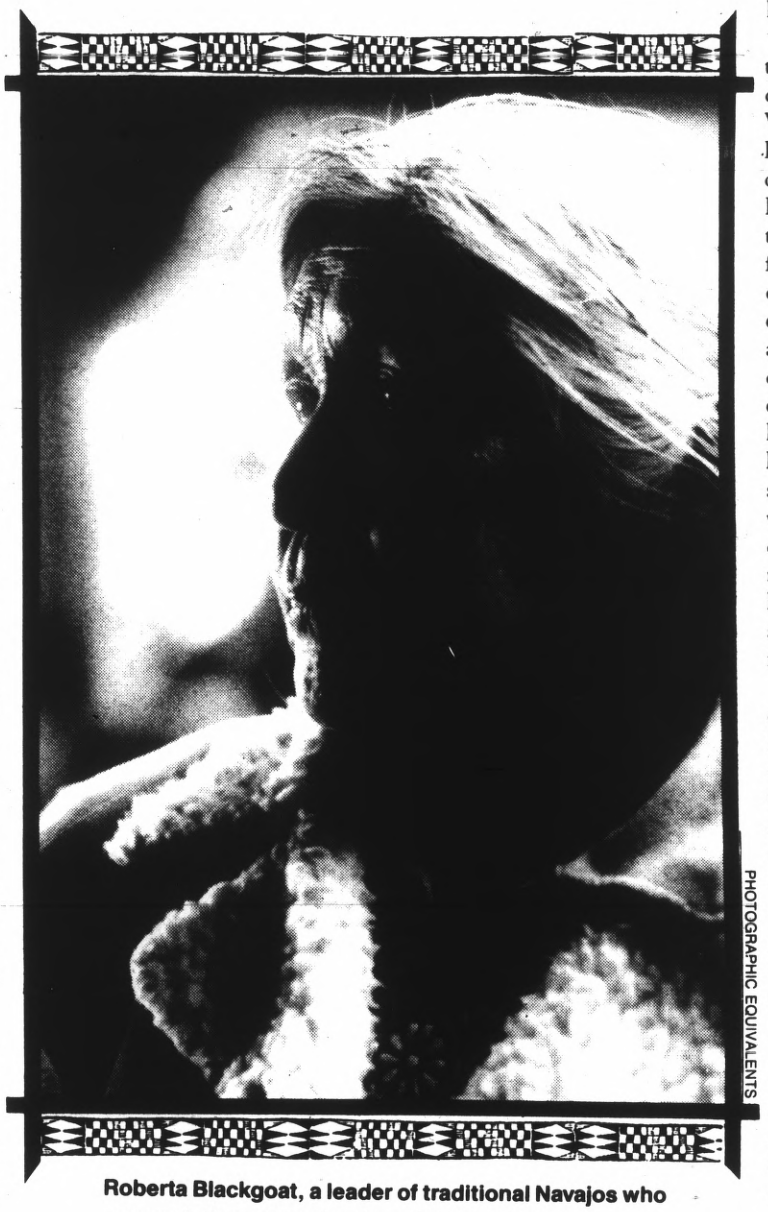
—Eric Nelson

functioned on the premise that white people can go in and do anything they want," he fumed.

A similar fate befell the Zunis of New Mexico. According to the attorney, they "had the single finest claim to land of any tribe in the US." But Steve Boyden, Boyden's son and heir to his father's law practice, gained the right from Congress to sue for the Hopis. Again the Indians received cash instead of land. "They received $26 million, and he took ten percent," said the Indian Affairs attorney.

Today the tribal councils are the basis of a fundamental schism in Indian society, splitting tribes into "progressives" and "traditionals." The tribal councils' goal is to upgrade the reservation. They have a commitment to modernization," said UCSC's Phyllis Rogers. "The traditionalists are viewed as a deterrence to progress. Big Mountain is a stronghold of traditionalists," she explained. The area around Big Mountain, on the Joint Use Area of the Hopi/Navajo Reservation in Arizona is home to an estimated 12,000 Navajos who have maintained their traditional Indian lifestyle and remain largely self-sufficient, herding sheep and raising their own crops. Because of a land dispute between the Hopi and Navajo tribal councils, the traditional Navajos are being forceably relocated. (See sidebar.)

IT IS IRONIC THAT THE land given to the Navajo and Hopi Indians in the late 1800s was thought to be virtually worthless. Today there are 2 billion tons of coal under lease, 80 million barrels of oil, 25 million cubic feet of natural gas, and at least 75 million tons of uranium. Every major energy corporation in the US has leases on the Navajo Reservation: Kerr McGee, Exxon, United Nuclear,



PHOTOGRAPHIC EQUIVALENTS

Roberta Blackgoat, a leader of traditional Navajos who are resisting relocation from Big Mountain, Arizona.

Kennicot Copper (which owns Peabody Coal), and others.

Research by Peter Wiley reveals that several Mormon-owned insurance companies, including Continental Western Insurance and Mutual Benefit Insurance of Salt Lake City, owned as of 1978 at least $550,000 of Kennicot stock. Wiley also found that the Ute tribe of Utah, represented by former BIA commissioner-turned-claims lawyer, Martin Seneca, holds extensive leases with Mountain Fuel and Gas Supply, Utah's largest gas company. The church's first president sits on the board of Mountain Fuel. Records at the Utah Insurance Board show five church-owned insurance companies own $1.5 million worth of Mountain Fuel, and the church probably owns considerably more since there are any number of legal ways to disguise stock ownership. The church itself never reveals financial information.

This financial boon has spelled ecological disaster for the traditional Navajo and Hopi. Jay Molcinikar of the Big Mountain Offense/Defense Committee told *City on a Hill* there is an unusually high incidence of lung cancer among Indian uranium miners because of radioactive radon gas. He also mentioned a housing development across the street from an old uranium milling facility. Built on top of the tailings, 18 Indian families now live in the condemned houses. Phyllis Rogers said when she returns to the reservation to visit family, she does not eat lamb for fear of radioactive contamination. Untold acres of the Black Mesa have been strip-mined and there are fears that wells, drilled thousands of feet down to supply water for Peabody Coal's sledge pipes, are depleting the areas' aquifers.

Nevertheless, the mineral industries do support the local economies of towns on the reservations. Those who have been studying the effects of the ecological tragedy on the traditionals also realize the social impact would be devastating if the mines were not there. Besides the government, the mineral industries are virtually the only source of employment on the Navajo Reservation. Although she laments the destruction of the lands, Rogers conceded that should benefits from energy companies and the United Mine Workers' Union cease, a social disaster would strike the reservation.

It is a sad fate that the Indians of northern Arizona must contend with either ecological or economic calamity to survive. Traditional Indians lived in harmony with the land, and the Hopi in particular are noted for their peacefulness and serenity.

In 1970, Thomas Banyacya, interpreter for the traditional Hopi leaders, wrote then-President Richard Nixon, protesting the ecological and legislative injustice done to the Hopi. Part of his letter stated: "Today the sacred lands where the Hopi live are being desecrated by men who seek coal and water from our soil so that they may create more power for the white man's cities. This must not be allowed to continue, for if it does, Mother Nature will react in such a way that almost all men will suffer the end of life as they know it."

Many traditional Hopi and Navajo still live without electricity, but high tension wires criss-cross their reservations, sending power to the booming cities of the Southwest. While the lights of Albuquerque, Phoenix, Salt Lake City and Las Vegas glow bright, adding to the coffers of Mormon-controlled corporations, the future appears dim for the so-called Lamanites of Arizona. They may not know it, but they are being "saved."

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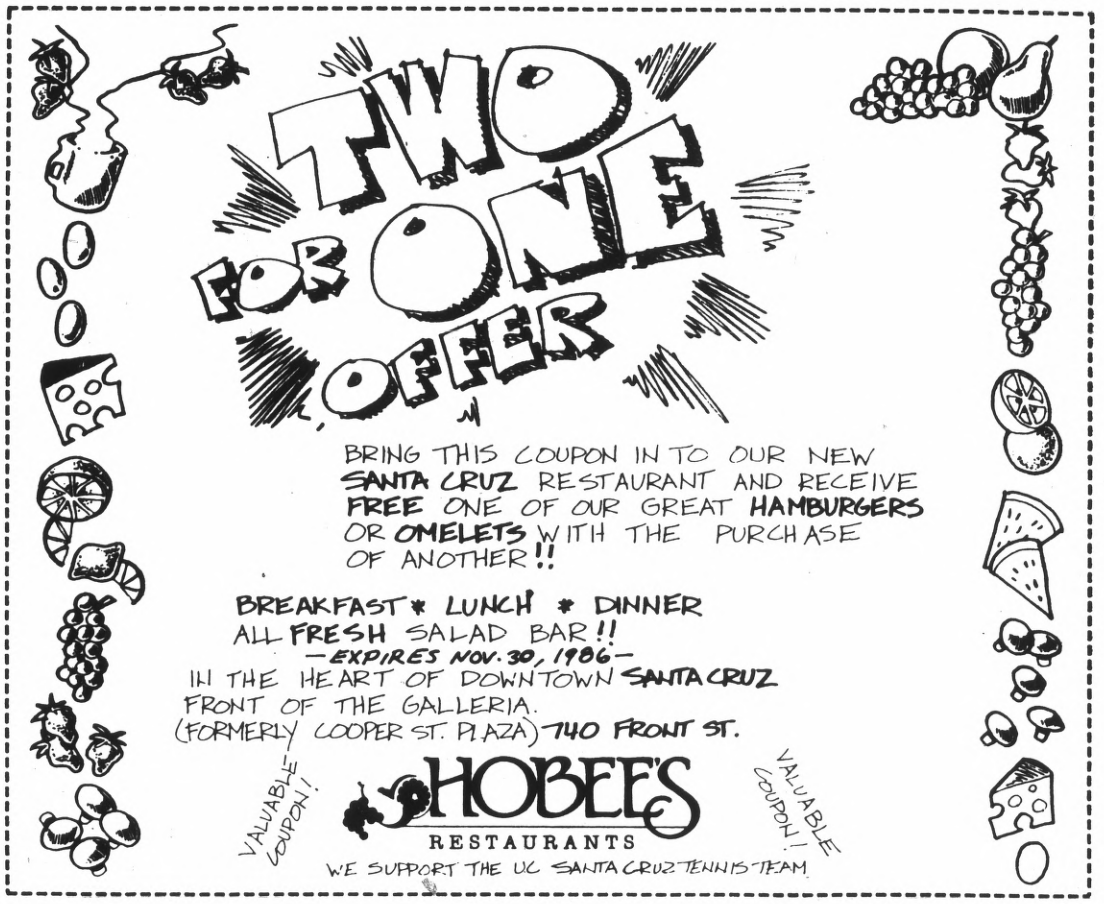
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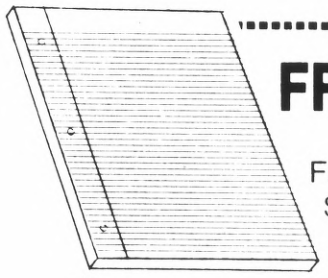

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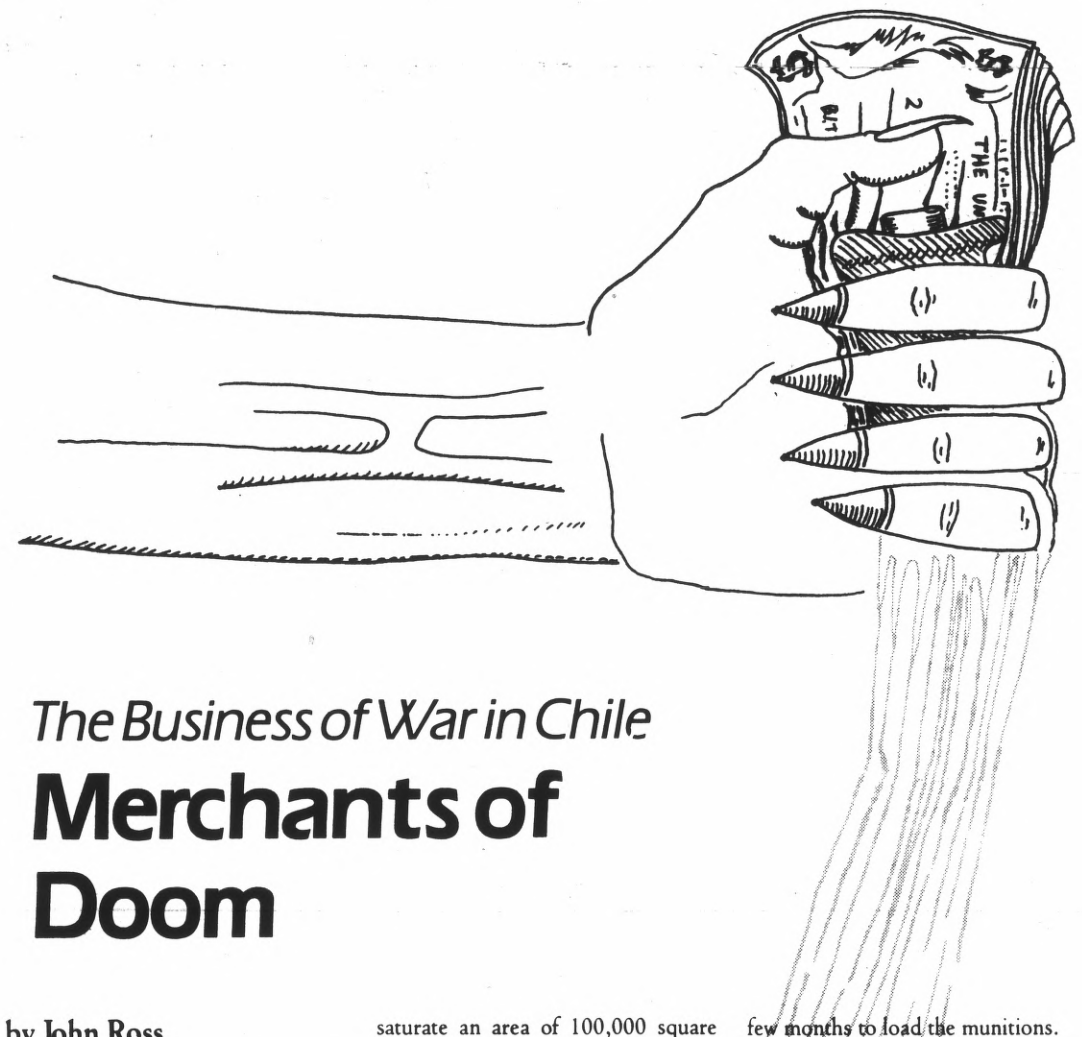


The Business of War in Chile

Merchants of Doom

by John Ross

A DEADLY CASE OF butterfingers at an explosives plant on the fringe of the bone-dry Atacama Desert in Chile has brought to light the Chilean arms industry's shadowy hand in the six-year-old Iran-Iraq war. The dropped bomblet that set off a chain explosion at the Cardoen Industry cluster bomb loading facility killed more than a score of workers and blew the facility open to the scrutiny of critics and reporters.

In response to intensive grilling by Chile's budding investigative press, Cardoen representatives have conceded that the company, located 800 miles north of Santiago in Iquique, did $300 million worth of business in 1985, two thirds of it cluster bomb sales, with 95 percent of the lethal munitions going to Iraq.

In addition, Cardoen recently completed a lucrative contract to build a cluster bomb manufacturing facility just outside Baghdad for the Iraqi government.

In the war between Iran and Iraq, which has cost upwards of 600,000 lives, Iraq's airforce is said to favor Cardoen's cluster bombs, which can saturate an area of 100,000 square meters, because of the poor aim of its pilots. While cluster bombs are advertised as having a multiple use—anti-tank, incendiary, and anti-personnel—their use against the tankless Iranian infantry has been primarily to thwart human wave assaults.

Not to be outdone by the Iraqi air attacks, the Iranians have offered Cardoen Industries top dollars for cluster bomb contracts, a bid a company spokesperson vigorously emphasizes was turned down.

"We are not arms traffickers," said Raul Montesino, Cardoen's public relations chief. "How could we sell to both the Iraqis and the Iranians?"

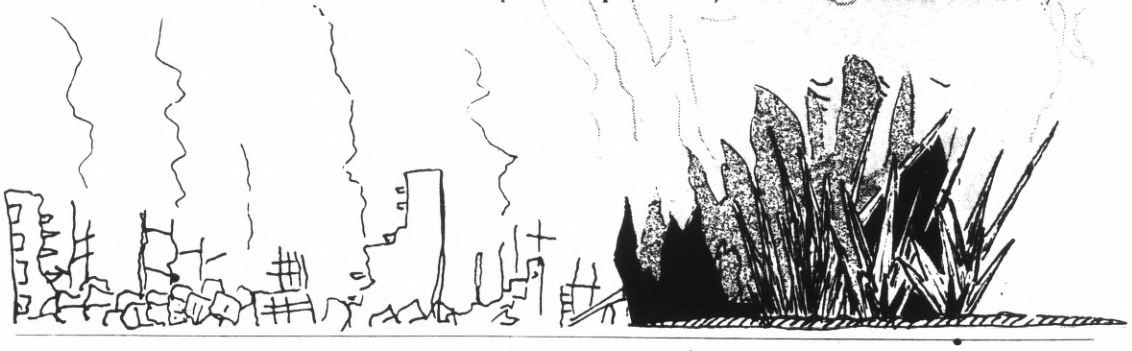
Apparently frustrated by Cardoen's reluctance, the Iranians have turned to Ferrimar, a second Chilean cluster bomb manufacturer, with whom Cardoen is currently locked in a bitter patent fight over the bombs. Although Ferrimar, a prominent shipbuilder, has denied sales to Iran's airforce, informed sources insist that the cluster bombs are part of a triangular trade between Ferrimar, the Nigerian government—with whom Ferrimar admits lucrative contracts—and Tehran, with Nigerian ships stopping off in the Chilean port of Valparaiso every few months to load the munitions.

The flurry of reports on the Cardoen-Ferrimar rivalry has also focused attention on the flourishing Chilean arms industry which, in just eight years time, has moved Chile into third place in the continental arms race.

Cardoen now ranks as Chile's number one private exporter and the fifth largest revenue producing entity in the country. The company sells three versions of the cluster bomb, a family of general utility bombs, a growing line of fragmentation bombs (currently 40 percent of production), hand grenades, and anti-tank mines, exclusively to customers in the Middle East, Africa and the Orient. In addition, Chinese military representatives recently toured the Iquique plant in anticipation of expected contracts.

The key to this developing trade was the US boycott of military sales to Chile in 1977. The boycott was passed, under Senator Ted Kennedy's sponsorship, in response to Chilean secret police involvement in the car-bombing of opposition diplomat Orlando Letelier and a co-worker on a Washington, DC street.

Because of the US action and similar restrictions enacted by the



European Economic Community, Chile's armed forces turned to private contractors, like US-educated Carlos Cardoen, to supply materials deemed vital in the face of brewing border conflicts with Argentina and Peru.

From his tastefully decorated penthouse offices overlooking Santiago, Cardoen supervises an empire that includes nine Chilean facilities, joint venture plants in Argentina, Spain and Iraq, and even the possible purchase of a US facility for which the arms magnate is now dickering.

"It makes us proud to beat the developing countries at their own game," said Cardoen. "Business is a game and I'm trying to be the best game-player in the world."

One vital gambit in Cardoen's gameplan is the bargain basement price at which he offers his bombs to Third World countries—$10,000 for a 1000 pound cluster bomb whose purchase price from a US or European manufacturer would be twice that.

Cardoen can offer bombs at such a price because he pays the bottom rate for labor—700 young workers (average age 24) at his Iquique facilities begin work at $125 a month—or about 30 cents an hour—for a 48 hour work week, though many work vast amounts of overtime.

Indeed, the long overtime hours and lack of experience of the work force were at the root of last January's accident, thinks Juan Aguilar, Iquique organizer for the National Workers Command who, despite daily leafletting at the plant gate, has had little success in organizing Cardoen workers.

"Each family that lost someone has received $25,000, and wages have gone up since the accident," Aguilar said. "Cardoen has bought his workers off."

A second gambit in Cardoen's cut-rate products price is the fact that Iquique is located in Chile's "Free Trade" zone. "We pay no import or export taxes, and no real estate taxes," said the plant's administrator, Jorge Burr, adding, "that's why we're here."

Despite the company's glowing prospects, some Chileans are not as enthused as Cardoen executives about future growth. One severe critic is Iquique's Catholic Bishop Javiar Prado who, with Carlos Cardoen in attendance at the funeral for the 29 workers killed in the January explosion, chastised the arms manufacturer for being against life. "These bombs are killing daily in Iran and Iraq and now they are being turned against our brothers here. The Holy Father tells us this constitutes a sin."

Quizzed outside the church by reporters after he angrily stalked out of the ceremony, Cardoen commented, "I will assemble the next cluster bomb with my own hands. But remember, I only make them. I don't use them. My conscience is clear."

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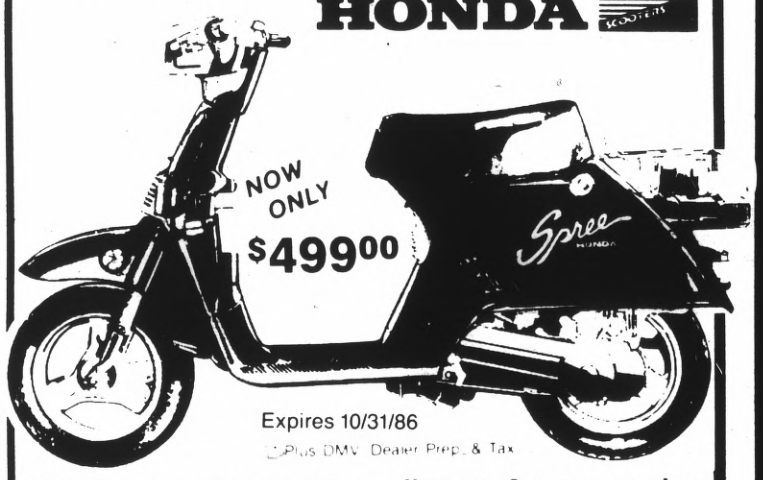

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LETTERS *to the* STAFF

Registering Thanks

Dear Staff,

Now that the opening activities for Fall Quarter are history, I have begun to reflect on how our new procedures affected students who participated in the registration process at Hahn Student Services Building.

The registration process for Fall Quarter was completely new and that always strikes fear in the heart of a Registrar. Now that it is over, I have reviewed the successes and failures of the process. There were some problems but all of them were fairly minor, considering that more students were served in less time than in prior Fall Quarters.

Having registration and records in the same building meant that students no longer had to trek across campus to identify and clear a "hold" and than back to the fieldhouse to complete registration. The new on-line Student Information System (SIS) reduced the time our staff spent researching and answering students' questions. In all, the first registration week with SIS proceeded as we had hoped.

The staff at the Office of the Registrar sincerely appreciates the patience, understanding, and positive attitudes of the participating students. Thus, we extend our thanks and gratitude to a great student body for making the most of this required activity and ensuring that it became a resounding success.

John K. Mobley
Registrar

Their Front Pages Vs. Our Pages

Dear Staff,

In the week preceding the publication of your October 2 issue, the following top news events occurred: the United States and the Soviet Union resolved the month old espionage poker game involving American reporter Nicholas Daniloff and Soviet UN official Gennadi Zakharov as well as announced a mini-summit between Reagan and Gorbachav; the Congress passed the first major piece of tax reform in years; the deadline for states to change their drinking age to 21 or lose a percentage of their highway funds passed, with eight states retaining lower drinking ages; the Senate voted against a 200 million dollar increase in aid to the new Filipino government; and a power struggle between rival Christian factions in Lebanon erupted...to name a few issues.

In the "News on the March" section of your October 2 issue, the following events were covered: the Senate defeat of more Filipino aid; a Massachusetts superior court ruling on gay foster parents; a public measure in Oregon to legalize the cultivation and personal use of marijuana; the deportment of a feminist author for her communist connections; Casper Weinberger's comments about Britain's Labor Party's anti-nuclear policies; and finally, the recent ideological rift within the West German Green Party.

I am amused and perturbed that *City on a Hill* would choose to report on issues that are appealing only to a select group of Santa Cruzans. The news items above of more worldly significance were surely at your disposal. However you opted to print items that appeal to an accepted local political correctness.

I'm puzzled. Are Santa Cruz students actually as flaky as their stereotype that makes this school known as 'U.C. Second Choice'?, or, is *City on a Hill* just a bad paper? Does anyone care or notice that the items *City on a Hill* reports on tend to be designed for the ignorant and complacent at heart? I am truly appalled.

Sincerely
Jordan Susman

The Face of Anti-Semitism

Dear Staff,

I am writing this on Yom Kippur, the Day of Atonement. It marks the end of a 10-day cycle known as the High Holy Days in Judaism celebrating the New Year 5747. But this letter is not about celebration. Rather it is about anti-semitism. On Friday I was doing some reading in the Oakes study room; I was beginning my senior thesis on Jewish women and internalized anti-semitism, there in a closed room, symbol of the overt and yet contained racism at UCSC. I left the room to go and find my lover who was celebrating her new job. We walked down to a grassy field. I was struck with an image of Barbara Streisand complete with Hitler-like mustache being used to advertise a band called "Double D Nose" which played on Saturday night at Oakes.

Needless to say this flyer made me very upset. We as students have a responsibility to challenge what is being thrown at us. It is not o.k. with me to advertise Jewish women with big noses. Barbara's eyes were shining out on the flyer; I am shining out at you now. I urge students to come together and have a discussion about the nature of anti-semitism on this campus.

Shana Tovah,
Ali Cannon

The Chancellor Has A Place to Live

Dear Staff,

The people who write editorials in *City on a Hill* like to sling words like "irresponsible" and "inexcusable". Both apply in full to the editorial in your October 9 issue.

Had you ascertained the facts, you might have been moved to write an editorial rich with praise for the remarkable efforts of our staff, who managed to have the Crown-Merrill housing at least liveable in time for this fall quarter, despite extraordinary delays caused by last year's heavy rains, fire, strikes at the factories of suppliers, and impediment by local labor leaders. The alternative, which would have occurred were it not for the dedication of the UCSC staff, would have been, literally, to "dump" another 344 students on the Santa Cruz housing market. *That* would have been "irresponsible" and "inexcusable".

Sincerely yours,
Robert L. Sinsheimer
Chancellor

Destroying the Ideal

Dear Staff,

While the students were away this summer a plan to build additional housing near Kresge college was hastily approved and work begun. In so doing, the University administration failed to follow their own internal procedures. The plan was presented to the Long Range Development Planning (LRDP) Committee *after* it had already been approved by the regents, thereby undermining the sole purpose of the committee. If this breach of internal policy was not enough, the administration violated state law by failing to provide proper public notice. The California Environmental Quality Act of 1970 requires that such plans be posted on the site or a notice published in local newspapers prior to adoption of the environmental determination. The university did neither.

The Kresge Housing Addition is only the beginning. The university is abandoning the original academic ideals associated with UCSC in favor of those of a factory style Mega-University. Focus is moving away from individual colleges as centers of academic and social life. The occupants of the Kresge additions, like those of the new Crown-Merrill apartments, will be physically and socially isolated from their college.

Student enrollment is being increased dramatically while the number of faculty remains the same. Never before have buses been so packed that they can not accomodate all the passengers and classes so full that students sit on classroom floors. The university administration has consistently ignored student, faculty, and community input. We are now facing monumental changes that may forever alter the nature and quality of our campus for the worse, not for the better. This is a crucial time for all of us, students, faculty, staff and community to act. The next meeting of the Campus Association for Responsible Development (CARD) is Tuesday Oct. 21 at 7:30pm in the Kresge lounge.

Campus Association for
Responsible Development

EDITORIAL

Aftershocks and Aftermath

THE *CITY ON A HILL* STAFF EXPRESSES condolences to friends and relatives of all those affected by last Friday's San Salvador earthquake, which killed over 1,000 people, wounded 6,000, and left another 150,000 homeless. We deeply regret the loss of human lives, and we recognize the need for international support in the wake of the disaster.

However, we condemn President Jose Napoleon Duarte's response to the emergency: he posted military guards throughout the city, and placed "private businessmen", himself, and El Salvador's vice president in control of all relief and rescue efforts.

The Salvadoran military, with the blessings of the Duarte regime, has consistently disregarded the rights and liberties of the Salvadoran people. Documented history of military death squad activity and government corruption gives us reason to believe that the Salvadoran military and government are in no position to conduct a relief campaign. Those living in the impoverished—and badly hit—neighborhoods surrounding San Salvador have expressed outrage over the total lack of government assistance. While military troops have taken over the entire city in the aftermath of the earthquake, soldiers have been notably absent from any rescue or relief work.

The situation clearly illustrates that Duarte is more concerned with the possibility of social uprising than he is about the good of his people. At a time when the whole country should work together, Duarte's regime continues to apply militaristic force, clearly fearful for its claim to power. Duarte's priority in the coming weeks will undoubtedly be to curtail guerilla activities around San Salvador rather than to assist earthquake victims. He has already rejected a cease-fire offered by the opposition front, stating that "it would have been better for the guerillas to have announced the end of the war."

In similar cases of national disasters in Latin America, it has been repeatedly proven that very little "officially" channelled aid ever reaches the victims it is intended for. Former Nicaraguan dictator Anastasio Somoza glutted his personal savings account with money sent to help his earthquake stricken country in 1972. After a major earthquake last year, the Chilean Catholic Church refused to turn relief funds over to the government, due to corruption in the Pinochet Regime. And in Mexico City, over 1000 families are still homeless as a result of the September 19, 1985 earthquake, wondering what President Miguel de la Madrid's government is doing with international aid money.

Now more than ever is the time to support the Salvadoran people. So that money will not be channelled through the government or military, *City on a Hill* recommends sending aid through established independent organizations. We urge that financial, and/or other contributions be sent to:

El Salvador Medical Relief Fund
PO Box 1194
Salinas, CA 93902
(tel: 1-758-4001)

Medical Aid for El Salvador
Department C
6030 Wilshire Blvd.#200
Los Angeles, CA 90036
(tel: 213-937-3596)

Student News

Dear Staff,

Why don't you print stories—news or features—about students?

Charles Johnson
College 8

The Trees of Life

Dear Staff,

Four years ago, I remember being accepted to UCSC and being overjoyed at the thought of being a student here. Why? I had become part of a redwood forest community—a unique and special part of the UC system. It was—and remains—broad and beautiful. However, it is losing out to the forces of expansion and development. Tree by tree, unit by unit, UCSC is becoming like "one of the others."

Last year, I witnessed the eyesore of the construction project near Kresge, down from Applied Sciences. Our school was changing and I tried to grin and bear it. When I returned here after summer, I had another surprise waiting for me: deforestation was happening even closer, next to the Porter/Kerr Hall footpath. This is more than an eyesore: it is a horror and a nightmare.

I remember reading over the summer in *The Natural History of UCSC Campus* about how our first chancellor [Dean McHenry] decreed that no tree over ten inches in diameter would be cut down without his permission.

I think he understood and valued the forest more than many top management people today. His spirit of preservation seems to be diminishing. And what would our beloved mascot say to all this? Aren't we destroying the poor invertebrate's home?

Of more importance is the ecologic impact: less forests mean a strain on existing resources to provide us with the elements we need. We are seeing a sharp worldwide increase in the CO_2 concentration. We need the plant flora to recycle that and regenerate oxygen. Otherwise, we will continue to see a dangerous planetary warming trend, which will heat up more than just ourselves and the air.

I hope the entire campus community takes these things into consideration, and I would ask that the planners spend some time walking through our forests and appreciating the priceless gifts we have so close to us.

Sincerely,
Berry West
Porter College

Sexist Campaign

Dear Staff,

While attending the Santa Cruz County Fair, I happened to pass the booth of fourth district supervisorial candidate Russ Oaks. On his counter was a video television screen flashing the phrase, "Beautiful thoughts are better than beautiful form."

If this phrase referred to his opponent, Sherry Mehl, one cannot help but conclude that this is sexism.

Bob Lissner

Deadlines for letters are Tuesday at 5pm. Please type and double space them. Letters over a page in length run the grave risk of being edited. Letters on current events and material appearing in *City on a Hill* will be given precedence to letters rebutting letters appearing here. Letters must be signed and include an address and phone number. Send mail to Staff, City on a Hill, Stonehouse UCSC, 95064. Thank you.

CORRECTIONS: The September 25 PRIMER included erroneous information in two advertisements. Kinko's is open 24 hours; POCO Pizza has pitchers of beer for $1.50 with student ID. Disregard other references to hours or discounts in those ads.

CULTURE*clips*

AUDIO*scope*

CATALYST (1011 Pacific Ave., 423-1336) Over 21 only; unless indicated, shows start at 9:30.
Thurs: The Spazztics, The Same and Heroic Airman, $1 door
Fri: Charlie Musselwhite & Band (three sets, beginning at 9:15pm), $3 advance/$4.50 door
Sat: Fishbone, $4 adv/$5.50 door
Mon-Wed: (all three nights!): Toto, $6 adv/$7.50 door. *Note: Rumor has it the band will either be recording a live album or trying out new material.*
Thurs: Kotroja and Kosono, $1 door

DIANNE'S PLACE (841 Almar St., 427-2705)
Thurs: The Mystery Spots and Flophausen, 9pm, $2 door
Fri: Snake-Out, Big Big Big and the Nimoys, 9pm, $3 door
Sat: Clubfoot Orchestra, the Invertebrate Combat Orchestra (aka Tower of Worms), 9pm, $3 door
KUUMBWA (320-2 Cedar St., 427-2227)
Fri: Frank Kohl Wuartet, 8pm, $2 door
Mon: Johnny Coles Quintent, 8pm, $7.50 door

O.T. PRICE'S (2662 Soquel Dr., 476-3939) Over 21 only; unless indicated, show starts at 9:30
Thurs: Dave Stogner Benefit (Joe Ritchie Band, Larry Hosford, Ginny Mitchell), 8:30pm, $5 door
Fri: Incredible 60's Rock & Soul Review and Rickardo's Bandoleros, $3 door
Sat: The Original Substitutes, $3 door
Sun: Comedy night w/ Bobby Salem, Joni Rogers, Derrick Cameron, $3 door
Mon: Barnicle Choir, Raining House and The Quiet Ones, 8:30pm, $1 door
Tues: Roy Buchanan, the Hydromatics, 8:30pm, $8 adv/$9 door
Thurs: Tyr, $3 door
SLUGGO'S (Porter College, 429-6807)
Sat: The Quiet Ones, Sallee K, 5pm, no cover

THAT ORIENT BEAT: Cute title, fascinating subject. That just about sums up "Asian Percussion and American Repercussions," a series of lectures, demonstrations and workshops sponsored this weekend through the joint efforts of the Theatre Arts, Music, South and Southeast Asia Studies boards.

Kicking off the performance/seminar series is a special appearance by Masa'aki Takano and Yuriko Doi. Takano isn't a musician, but a noted "sound artist," who creates instruments from natural objects and composes "the music of water flowing, of rock on rock, of reed." He's currently in the States to collaborate with the Theatre of Yugen, of which Doi is director. He'll discuss their experimental production based on the life of poet Ono no Komachi, which fuses sound and movement, Japanese and Western musical influences.

Also in the offering is "The Gamelan-ization of America: How the Gong Chime Ensembles Conquered California." A whimsical name perhaps, but it must be admitted that gamelan music is enjoying an explosion of popularity on the West Coast. You can get in on the ground floor of the trend during this day-long lecture/demonstration series, which includes the chance to get your hands on both gamelan and gong in a series of open-to-all jam sessions. Speakers and performers include composer Lou Harrison, musicians Undang Sumarna, Robert Kikui-Igo and the Khmer Ensemble. In the words of organizer Kathy Foley, you'll "tour Southeast Asia without ever leaving Santa Cruz, and understand how and why this interaction with Southeast Asian culture is creating new sounds and soundings in American performance."

Takano and Doi lecture/performance, 11:30am-12:45pm Friday at Porter D140, free.

Gamelan-ization of America," lectures/workshops, 10:30am-12 and 1-3pm, Porter College Provost House, free. Info: 429-4542.

THE O.T.'S TEASE: Once a mere cowboy club, O.T. Price's has expanded its horizons and enhanced its reputation—as this week demonstrates. They're still a solid source of country, but promoter Tom Miller is also booking big-name rockers and rising local talents as well. It's a trend both exciting and worth supporting.

Mr. Miller is billing them as "The Heart of the Underground," but the acts on Monday night's bill are "underground" only in the sense that a dearth of local venues have driven them there. What these bands *really* offer is far from covert; it's that brand of art/avant/retro/funka/psycha/et cetera that many of us callow college types are enjoying nowadays. Barnacle Choir has been building a solid Northern California reputation on the strength of experimental (yet far from precious) instrumentation and the inimitable lyrics and vocalizations of Gary "Doc" Gray. Second-billed The Quiet Ones don't have much of a reputation, but that's probably because they're the new (and tighter) incarnation of Pile of Disaster. Raining House was a last-minute addition, but this duo alone's a solid bargain at a $1 cover.

If virtuoso blues rocking is more your style, then maybe it's time to witness "Sneaking Godzilla Through the Alley," or "Hawaiian Punch." Those are just a few of the tunes bound to resound on Tuesday, when Roy Buchanan plays the same stage. Buchanan's famous for having turned down an offer to join the Rolling Stones, but the career he's pursued instead has made him universally respected in the hype-heavy world of guitar heroes. If his new album on Alligator, *Dancing on the Edge*, is any indication, this show should be one of the gems of the month.

Barnacle Choir/The Quiet Ones plus Raining House, Monday, and Roy Buchanan, Tuesday at O.T. Price's. Check Audioscope for info.

FANS! SEE FOOTWORK: It's called a "Contra Dance," but (as the organizers are no doubt tired of explaining), it has absolutely nothing to do with certain denizens of the Nicaraguan bush. It's a regular event sponsored by the Bay Area *Country* Dance Society, a group dedicated to heel-kicking and footwork of the square-dancing variety. This month the calling is provided by Seattle's Warren Argo, the music by Ruthie Dornfeld, Paul Kotapish and Daniel Steinberg. If you've never square-danced before, take hear; there's a beginner's workshop that'll have you dosey-doeing in half an hour. An invigorating, non-embarassing introduction to the world of American folk dance.

Santa Cruz Contra Dance, 8pm Sunday at CPDES Hall, Harvey West Park (beginners' workshop 7:30pm). $4 door, all ages. Info: 426-3358.

SINGING A NEW SONG: There's a lot more to Latin American music than Julio Iglesias, as Chilean chanteuse/activist Isabel Aldunate demonstrates this Friday at Merrill College. Aldunate is one of the most widely listened-to singers in Chile today, a prominent member of the *Canto Nuevo* or "New Song" movement. *Canto Nuevo* practitioners perform topical songs that incorporate the traditional rhythms and instruments of both the Chilean countryside and the Andean region, thus popularizing a message that's met with regular suppression attempts by the Pinochet regime. Armed with both an expressive voice and a law degree specializing in human rights, Aldunate takes her twin roles as entertainer and spokesperson seriously, although allowing that recent censorship has had an effect on her music. "The lyrics of the songs are more subtle, with double meanings. In some ways the censorship has helped us develop a more complex form of art," she says.

In other words, Aldunate's style is more than strident song-as-propaganda, an assessment New York *Times* critic Steven Holden agreed with, characterizing her soprano as a "voice full of fire and determination."

Isabel Aldunate, 8pm Friday at Merrill College Dining Hall, $5 adv., $6 door (UCSC) students, $7 door (general). Children free, bilingual program. Ticket info: 423-3949 or 475-5148.

VIEW*finder*

APTOS TWIN 688-6541
I. Blue Velvet 5:45, 8, 10:15, Sat/Sun matinees 1:15, 3:30
II. Top Gun, 5:30, 7:45, 10, Sat/Sun mats. 1, 3:15

DEL MAR 425-0616
I. Tough Guys 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 8, 10
II. Karate Kid, Pt. II 1:45, 4:30, 4:30, 7:15, 9:45
III. Crocodile Dundee 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 8, 10
IV. Deadly Friend 1:15, 3:15, 5:15, 7:30, 9:30

41st AVE. PLAYHOUSE 476-8841
I. Stand By Me 1:15, 3:10, 5:20, 7:30, 9:30
II. Children of a Lesser God 1:45, 4:30, 7:15, 9:50
III. Peggy Sue Got Married 1:30, 3:40, 5:50, 8:05, 10:10

MOVIE I & II 426-9409
Call theater for times and titles.

NICKELODEON 426-7500
I. Belizaire the Cajun 6:40, 8:35, Sun mat. 4:25
II. Hard Traveling 6:50, 8:55, Sun mats. 3:05, 5
III. She's Gotta Have It 7:10, 8:45, Sun mats. 5:30,
IV. Turtle Diary 6:30, 10:05, Sun mat. 2:50, with Men. . . 8:20, Sun mat. 8:20
V. The Toxic Avenger 10:20, Sun mat. 3:45
VI. (Begins Sat.) Private Practices 10:30, Sun mats. 3

SASH MILL 427-1711
Thurs-Fri: **Private Practices** 7, 8:45
Sat-Mon: **Himatsuri** 7, **Narayama** 9:10
Tues-Wed: **Five Easy Pieces** 7:30, **The Last Detail** 9:15
Thurs: **Quilombo** 7, 9:10

RIO 423-2000
Color of Money 5:40, 8:10, 10:30, Sat/Sun mats. 1, 3:20

UA 426-8383
I. Jumpin' Jack Flash 5:45, 8:15, 10:30, Sat/Sun mats. 1:15, 3:30
II. The Boy Who Could Fly 7:45, Sat/Sun mats. 3:55, with **Where Are The Children?** 6, 9:50, Sat/Sun 2:10

movies

Love It Like A Fool: Malvina Reynolds and *Yudie*, followed by a discussion with Marge Frantz. 7pm, Cardiff House (Women's Center), Free.

lectures

Agriculture in Africa: Peace Corps recruiter Jim Gouveia will present a slide show about his experiences in Ghana, West Africa. 7pm, 123 Hahn Student Services, Free.

Labor Movement and Present Human Rights Conditions in Guatemala. Frank Larue, Guatemalan labor lawyer and human rights activist. Victor Perera, UCSC professor, writer for N. Y. *Times* Review of Books, will speak, followed by video *Guatemala: The Other Face of a War*. 7pm, Stevenson Fireside Lounge, Free.

meetings

Minority Students: Living in a Sea of Whiteness—group for minority students. 4pm, Oakes 104, Free.

Bulimia: Breaking the Habit—a group for those who wish to understand and break the cycle of binging and purging. 5pm, Group Room, Health Services Bldg., Free.

Graduate Students group concerned with creating a constructive environment in which to consider common issues, concerns and quality of life at UCSC. 5pm, Kresge Seminar Room (159), Free.

Bisexual Support Group dessert potluck and social hour. 7pm, Kresge Commuter Lounge, Free.

Ecumenical Christian Fellowship group meeting, discussing friendship, loneliness and community. 7:30, Cowell Health Center Conference Room, Free.

workshops

Two Public Workshops to discuss a draft of **Long Range Development Plan** for UCSC campus. Plan elements include needs for new colleges, classrooms, housing, roadways, and parking to serve 15,000 by 2005. 7:30 meeting at Calvary Episcopal Church. Workshops: 4pm, Classroom Unit 1, Free.

miscellaneous

Betty Havey, MFCC leads a presentation and discussion on Healing the Wounds: relationships and intimacy issues for adults abused as children. 12pm, Cowell Health Center Conference Room, Free.

movies

Three Stooges Follies: 7pm, *Pink Floyd—The Wall:* 9pm. The serial "Batman and Robin" plays at each film date. 7pm, Kresge Town Hall, $2.

lectures

Masa'aki Takano, Japanese sound artist and Yuriko Doi of Theater Yugen: Japanese/American experiments in sound/theater. 11:30am, Porter D140, Free.

meetings

Los Mexicas: learn folk dances from Mexico. No experience necessary. 6:30pm, Activities Bldg., East Field, Free.

workshops

Getting organized. This workshop offers the nuts and bolts of managing your time with Academic Preceptor Kofi Lomotey. 1pm, McHenry Library Conference Room 325, Free.

dance

Porter Dance, featuring White Out band. 9pm, Porter Dining Hall, Free.

miscellaneous

Announcement of candidacy for bachelor's degree for winter quarter (March 1987). Last day without a $3 fee. 8am, Registrar's Office, Free.

Graduates: Last day to submit an application for Certificate Master's for Ph.D. degree. Last day for students to pay filing fee, file completed thesis, and complete all requirements for degree to be confered upon completion of fall quarter. 8am, Registrar's Office, Free.

Free for Lunch? Join us for noontime aerobics! All staff and faculty welcome. 12:15pm, East Dance Studio, $2 per class; $18 for ten classes.

Al-Anon meeting: for friends and relatives of alcoholics. 12 noon, Cowell Health Center Conference Room, Free.

theater

Gertrude Stein and A Companion: starring British actress Mirian Mergolis. Premiere performance at UCSC. 8pm, Performing Arts Theatre, $4.50, student/senior; $8.50 general.

concerts

Music and Dance of the Southern Philippines. Part of "A Touch of Asia" series. Series tickets available at Box Office ($5 series). 8:30pm, Kresge Town Hall, $3 students/seniors; $5 general.

lectures

Southeast Asian Percussion and American Repercussions. Lou Harrison, composer, and Jody Diamond, editor of Balungan Gamelan magazine. Workshop in Gamelan with Undang Sumarna. 10:30am, Porter Provost House, Free.

movies

Pink Floyd—The Wall: 7pm. *Tootsie:* 9pm. The serial "Batman and Robin" plays at each film date. 7pm, Kresge Town Hall, $2.

concerts

Caribbean Allstars live in the KZSC studios. Interview with Lorenzo Milam, 6:30pm. Tune in 88.1 FM, 1pm.

Crown Chamber Players: Schubert, Beethoven, Lutoslawski, Schumann. 2pm, Cowell Dining Hall; students: free; seniors: $3; general: $5.

meetings

Catholic Eucharist and Fellowship. 7pm, Cowell Health Center Conference Room, Free.

lectures

Radical Environmental Action. Dave Foreman, editor of Earth First! Journal and controversial book Ecodefense. 12pm, Kerr Hall 247, Free.

Recent Advances in the Synthesis of Isoquinocine Alkaloids. L. Castedo, Universidad de Santiago, Spain. 4pm, Thimann 397, Free.

meetings

Brown Bag Luncheon: Towards a Healthier Community. Joseph Schultz, founder of India Joze restaurant, will give a demonstration on preparing a quick, healthy and inexpensive meal that will be shared with the audience. 12pm, ReEntry Lounge, Classroom Unit Bldg., Free.

Women in Transition: support group meeting. 3:30pm, Kerr Hall 247, Free.

Stevenson Nuclear Policy Program Discussion Workshop: nuclear terrorism plus the impact of the Iceland Summit on arms control. 3:30pm, Stevenson Conference Room, Free.

Intervarsity Christain Fellowship: weekly large group meeting. Teaching this quarter will focus on Jesus' teachings in the Gospel of Luke. 7:30pm, Classroom Unit 1, Free.

miscellaneous

Student Teaching Applications for Winter/Spring 1987. ORIENTATION: Student Teaching Applications will be distributed and will be due Nov. 5. 12pm, Merrill Provost's House. Free.

Free for Lunch? Join us for nontime aerobics! M, W, & F. All staff and faculty welcome. 12:15pm, East Gym, $2 per class; $18 for ten classes.

movies

War: Anybody's Son Will Do. Nuclear Film Series. A look at the processes that turn ordinary men into soldiers. Discussion follows. 7:30pm, Cowell Fireside Lounge, Free.

Reflection: Buckmaster Fuller. Robert Snydeer, Porter Distinguished Visitor and Oscar winner will lead discussion. 8pm, Porter Dining Hall, Free.

concerts

The Rhythmagic perform live at KZSC Studios. Tune in 88.1 FM.

lectures

Ed Grumbine, Director of wilderness Field Studies, UC Extension, Sana Cruz, will give a slide presentation of field studies opportunities in the Sierra, Rockies, Hawaii, and Belize for Spring Qtr. '87. 15 units, UC credit. 12pm, Kerr Hall 247, Free.

America's First Discipline: American Indian Studies. Prof. Clifford Trafzer, Dept. of Amer. Studies, San Diego State Univ., candidate for History Bd. position in Native Amer. Studies. 4pm, Cowell Conference Room, Free.

meetings

People to People: group for students to gain knowledge about themselves and their relationships using interpersonal skills. 4pm, Cowell Health Center Conference Room, Free.

Anthropology Society: interested people wanted. 5:30pm, Kerr Hall 247, Free.

Student union Assembly: campus wide meeting for all college governments. 7pm, McHenry Library Conference Room 325, Free.

movies

War: Anybody's Son Will Do. See Tuesday listing for details.

Days of Heaven. Terence Malick's vision of human melodrama. 7:30pm, Thimann 3, $2.

concerts

Susan Waller, flutist, accompanied by pianist Barbara Devin, present an international array of compositions including works by Vivaldi, Prokofiev, Messiaen and Dutilleux. 8pm, Performing Arts Concert Hall, $2 students/seniors; $5 general.

lectures

The Washani Religion and the Course of Northwestern Indian History. Prof. Clifford Trafzer, Dept. of Amer. Indian Studies, San Diego State Univ., candidate for Hisotry Bd. position in Native Amer. Studies. 11:30am, Smith Art Gallery, Rm 158 Cowell, Free.

Water Ice and Other Particulates in the Coma of Comet Halley. Dr. David Rank, Lick Observatory. Coffee at 3:40pm in Room 190, Nat. Sci. II. 4pm, Nat Sci II, Room 221, Free.

meetings

Informational meeting for students interested in both Women's Studies and Psychology. 12pm, Stevenson Fireside Lounge, Free.

Transitions: Re-Entry Students group to enhance the probability of a satisfactory transition to UCSC. 3:30pm, Cowell Health Center Conference Room, Free.

The Art of Parenting: group for parents. 3:30pm, Family Student Housing Affiliates Bldg., Free.

Hillel/JSC meeting, 7pm, Stevenson Conference Room, free.

Lavender Guild: rap group for gay, bisexual or questioning men. 7:30pm, Stevenson 217, free.

Men's Alternative Community: student organization aimed at promoting political awareness and social change at UCSC. 8pm, Kresge Seminar Room (159).

Intervarsity Christian Fellowship: Crown-Merrill Weekly Bible Study: all welcome. 9pm, Charles Merrill Lounge, free.

workshop

Theresa McCormick, rep. from UC-San Francisco School of Pharmacy will be present at a drop-in advising session. Call x2954 for more info. 12pm, Thimann Mobile Unit I, free.

Essay Writing: Learn strategies for successful essay exam writing with Writing Lecturer Roz Spafford. 1pm, McHenry Library Conference Room 325, free.

miscellaneous

Change of Program of Study. Last day to file a petition to add a course. Last day to drop a course without a fee. Registrar's Office.

Registration Ends. In-person registration and course enrollment form filing. $100 late fee. Registrar's Office.

Free for Lunch? Join us for noontime aerobics! 12:15pm, East Gym, Admission: $2 per class.

Crown College Debate Series: Should Pornography be Regulated? 8pm, Cowell Dining Hall, free.

DON'T GET LEFT BEHIND IN AN INFANTILE ROMANCE WITH LIFE: Last day to submit an application for certificate Master's for PhD degree is Friday the 17th. It's a big week for all registrar/bureaucratic details, so grow up and get with it.

eeting, 7pm, onference Room,

ld: rap group for or questioning , Stevenson 217.

ative Community: nization aimed at olitical awareness ange at UCSC. Seminar Room

Christian Fellowship: ll Weekly Bible lcome. 9pm, ill Lounge, free.

kshop

Cormick, rep. from ncisco School of ll be present at a ing session. Call re info. 12pm, bile Unit I, free.

g: Learn strategies l essay exam writing Lecturer Roy m, McHenry ference Room 25

ellaneous

rogram of Study le a petition to add t day to drop ut a fee. Registra

Ends. In-person nd course orm filing. $100 fee r's Office.

ch? Join us for robics! 12:15pm, dmission: $2 per

ge Debate Series: ography be pm, Cowell Dining

☐movies

They Don't Wear Black Tie. Tells the story of how one family in Sau Paulo experiences the question of democracy, the resurging labor movement and the challenge to military authoritarianism in Brazil in the 1980s. 7:30pm, Oakes 105, free.

☐lectures

Dorothy Pielage, CA, explores ways of staying strong and healthy in the university environment, by being in tune with the change of seasons as expressed by the wisdom of Oriental Medicine. 5:15pm, Cowell Health Center Conference Room, free.

☐meetings

Minority Students: Living in a Sea of Whiteness—forum in which relevant issues can be explored and resolved through mutual support. 4pm, Oakes 104, free.

Bulimia: Breaking the Habit—a group for those who wish to understand and break the cycle of binging and purging, known as bulimia. 5pm, Group Room, Health Services Bldg., free.

Graduate Students group concerned with creating a constructive environment in which to consider common issues, concerns and quality of life at UCSC. 5pm, Kresge Seminar Room (159), free.

☐workshop

Listening and Note Taking: Rosalee Cabrera, EOP Counselor, will give you suggestions on how to prepare yourself for lectures, look for key phrases, write and review your notes. 3:30pm, McHenry Library Conference Room 325, free.

☐miscellaneous

Leon Panetta Live on KZSC 88.1 FM; panel discussion on media at 7:30pm. 5pm.

Journey Through Africa: Slide presentation by Cowell alums Dan and Phyllis Weiss. 6:40pm, Cowell Dining Hall, free.

To get your on-campus event listed in Calendar:

Student organizations must contact the Campus Activities Office by 4pm Wednesday two weeks prior to the event.

Campus boards and units must contact the CAO by Monday 4pm the week before the event.

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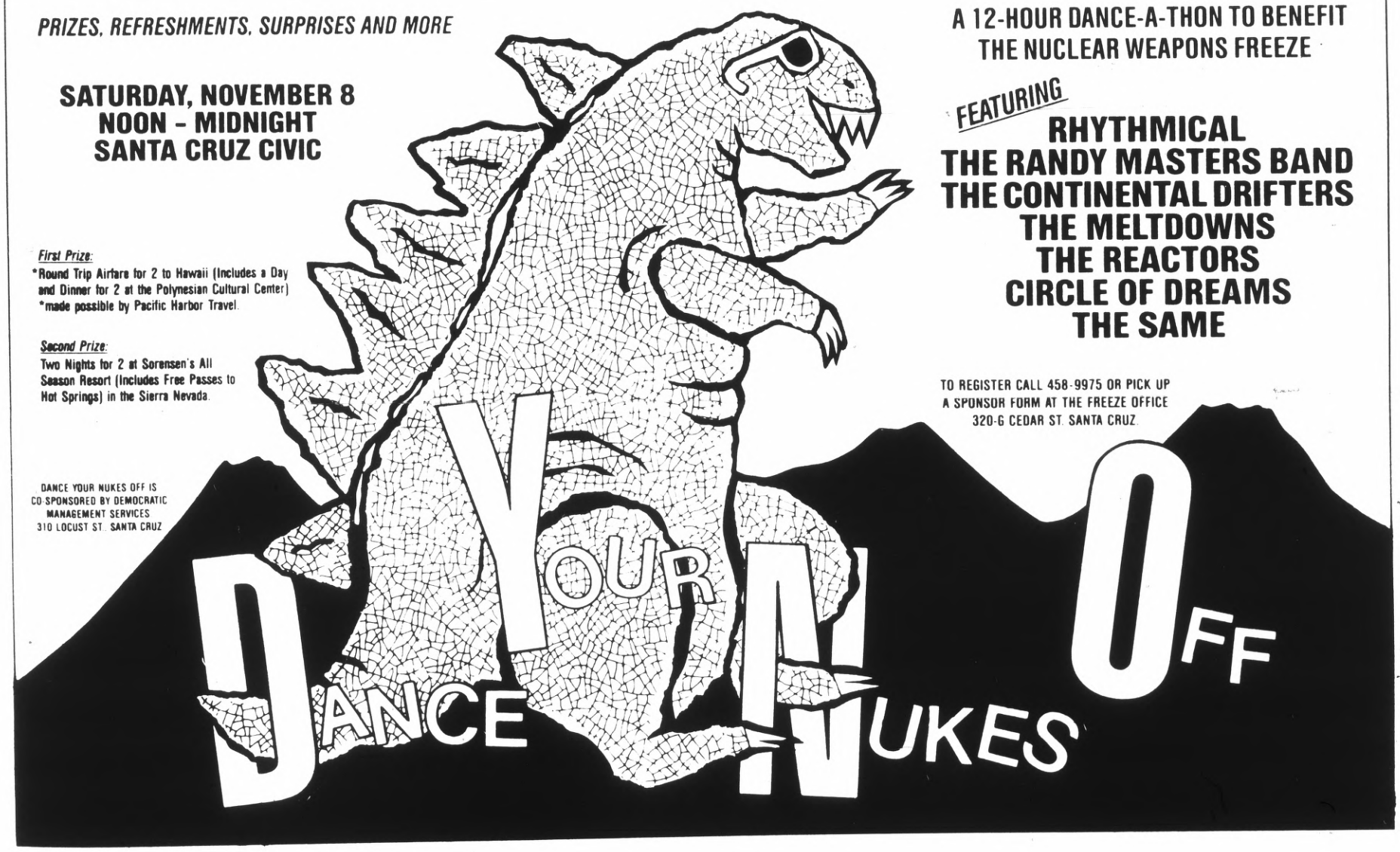

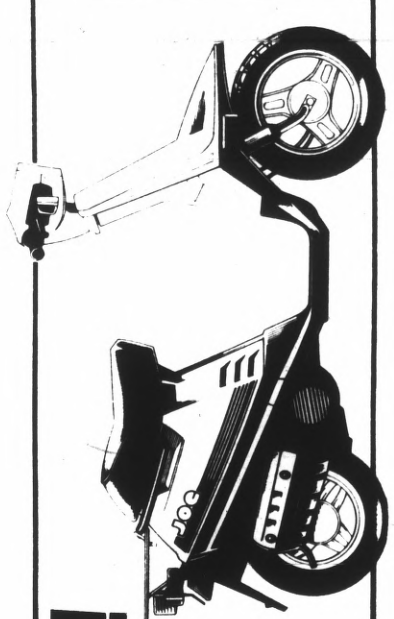

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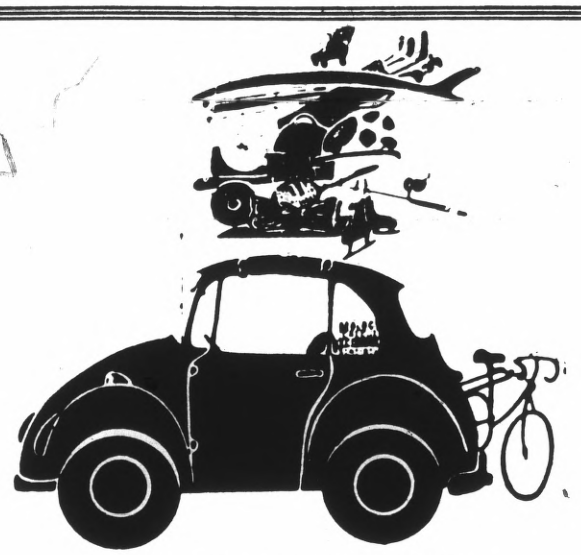

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Immigrants in Western Europe

Mediterranean Homesick Blues

by Vikram Parekh

DURING THE 1950s and '60s, when Western Europe had a healthy economy and a shortage of labor, its governments encouraged the immigration of workers from the less prosperous Mediterranean nations. Today, faced with high unemployment and increasing racial strife, these governments are staggering towards a solution of a long-neglected issue: what is to be done with the 15 million immigrants remaining within their borders?

ANALYSIS

Over a period of three decades, immigrants have become an indispensable component of the European work force, performing manual labor tasks which are now largely shunned by the indigenous populations. Switzerland illustrates Western Europe's dependency on foreign labor—nearly one million foreigners make up 15 percent of Switzerland's population and 24 percent of its labor force.

Despite their contributions to the European economy, migrant workers remain entrenched at the bottom of Europe's social and economic ladder. Their housing is substandard: they live in barrack-style living quarters provided by their employers, or in inner-city ghettos, such as West Berlin's Kreuzberg district, a run-down neighborhood that long ago was scheduled for demolition.

Immigrant families are also crippled by a lack of formal education. As *Geography* noted in April of 1985, "Foreign children in France are less well-educated, more likely to need special education, and have higher failure rates," while in West Germany, "nearly one-half of the foreign children leave school without a post-primary education."

According to University of Delaware Professor Mark Miller, a specialist in migration studies, unemployment among foreigners is even higher than it is among native workers. In Germany, for example, 15 percent of the immigrant population is out of work, as compared to 10 percent of the native work force. Industries that were once heavily reliant on immigrant labor—such as automobile manufacturing—are now being heavily automated. Given the limited education of most foreign laborers, UC Santa Cruz Politics Professor Richard Gordon notes, "There is very little mobility for these workers towards jobs held by indigenous workers."

Though the jobs held by migrant laborers are largely avoided by native workers, the immigrants serve as scapegoats for Europe's high unemployment rate, and are often victimized by racism. In the early 1930s, anti-immigrant demonstrations and even random killing of Algerian immigrants erupted in France. Racial violence has also rocked Britain and Germany.

Numerous right-wing politicians have capitalized on anti-immigrant sentiment: last March, for example, the French national election brought the National Front—led by the anti-immigrant Jean-Marie Le Pen—into the legislature.

The governments of Western Europe have attempted to cope with the growing turmoil by offering cash incentives for foreign workers who return home.

In early 1983, the West German

government announced such a repatriation program. It made a dramatic offer of 10,500 Deutsch marks (about $3,500 at the time) to each foreign worker who voluntarily and permanently returned home. By January of 1985, 300,00 Turkish workers and their dependents—members of Germany's largest and least integrated immigrant group—took the government up on its offer, reducing the Turkish population in Germany by 20 percent. The German social security office in Bayreuth informed the *London Times* that the cash incentive program had "exceeded all expectations."

The objective success of the German program has encouraged similar proposals in other Western European nations. Since late March, the Belgian Labor Ministry has offered a bonus of about $5,000 to each unemployed immigrant from outside the Common Market who returns home. One month later, the Dutch government followed suit, allocating $20 million to encourage jobless foreign workers to leave. Immigrants over 55 who leave the Netherlands retain social security benefits adjusted to the cost of living in their native countries, while for younger workers, the government pays travel and moving costs, and gives them financial support for three months.

In France, the Socialist government which once criticized the previous administration's repatriation schemes now offers Europe's most generous cash incentives. A mid-1984 agreement between the government, companies, and unions offers cash grants—averaging $10,000—to foreign workers in the automobile industry who leave the country.

It is apparent, however, that repatriation incentives are little more than a quick-fix solution to the problems of racism and unemployment. For nations faced with large financial deficits, as Miller noted, "the financial toll is very great." By last February, Germany had been forced to reduce its initial offer to emigrating workers from $4,300 or more, down to $2,600. But according to Miller, this new offer may be somewhat ill-spent since "in any given year, there are a certain number of workers who return to their home countries anyway."

Repatriation incentives are little more than a quick fix solution to the problems of racism and unemployment.

Repatriation schemes also have detrimental effects on the countries from which the workers have emigrated. "Many third world economies are dependent on migrant workers who send money back home," said Politics Professor Gordon. Turkey's economy is a case in point. In his book, *The Crowded Earth*, Pranay Gupte noted that "Turkey, whose expatriates each year send home more than $2 billion in much needed foreign exchange, doesn't especially want them back." And according to Miller, the presence of those migrants who have already returned to Turkey has worsened employment conditions there. "The Turkish government had previously predicted a decline in unemployment, which is currently 15 percent," he said, but as a result of the influx of repatriated workers, "it is now predicting an increase in unemployment."

A number of countries that offer cash incentives to returning workers are simultaneously pursuing an entirely different approach to the problem of their immigrant population: integration. The Mitterand government in France has substantially improved the living conditions of its immigrants, and has made family reunion easier for its male-dominated foreign work force. The French government has also established a federal office to promote positive relations between the immigrant and native French communities, and among other programs, has sponsored television and radio programs for foreigners.

Similar measures have been enacted in West Germany. In 1983, at the same time that the German government announced its cash incentive plan, it budgeted 600 million Deutsch marks (about $200 million) for special teachers and social workers to integrate its existing immigrant population. And last May, the federal state of Hessen became the most recent German state to introduce Islamic instruction in schools. According to the *London Times*, Hessen's goal is "to help foster the integration of immigrant children without denying their cultural identity."

But while integration policies may seem promising, their success is likely to be hindered by their co-existence with repatriation incentives. As Miller pointed out, "There is a certain contradiction between the two policies. Repatriation undercuts the idea of integration, and leads to increased recourse by European workers."

The fact that the majority of immigrants have ignored repatriation offers highlights the need for Western Europe's governments to concentrate solely on a well-formulated policy of integration. As Muhammad Anwar of Britain's Council of Racial Equality told the *Christian Science Monitor*, "These people can't go home, economically and socially. They are morally German or French, even if not technically. Europe must face up to this reality."

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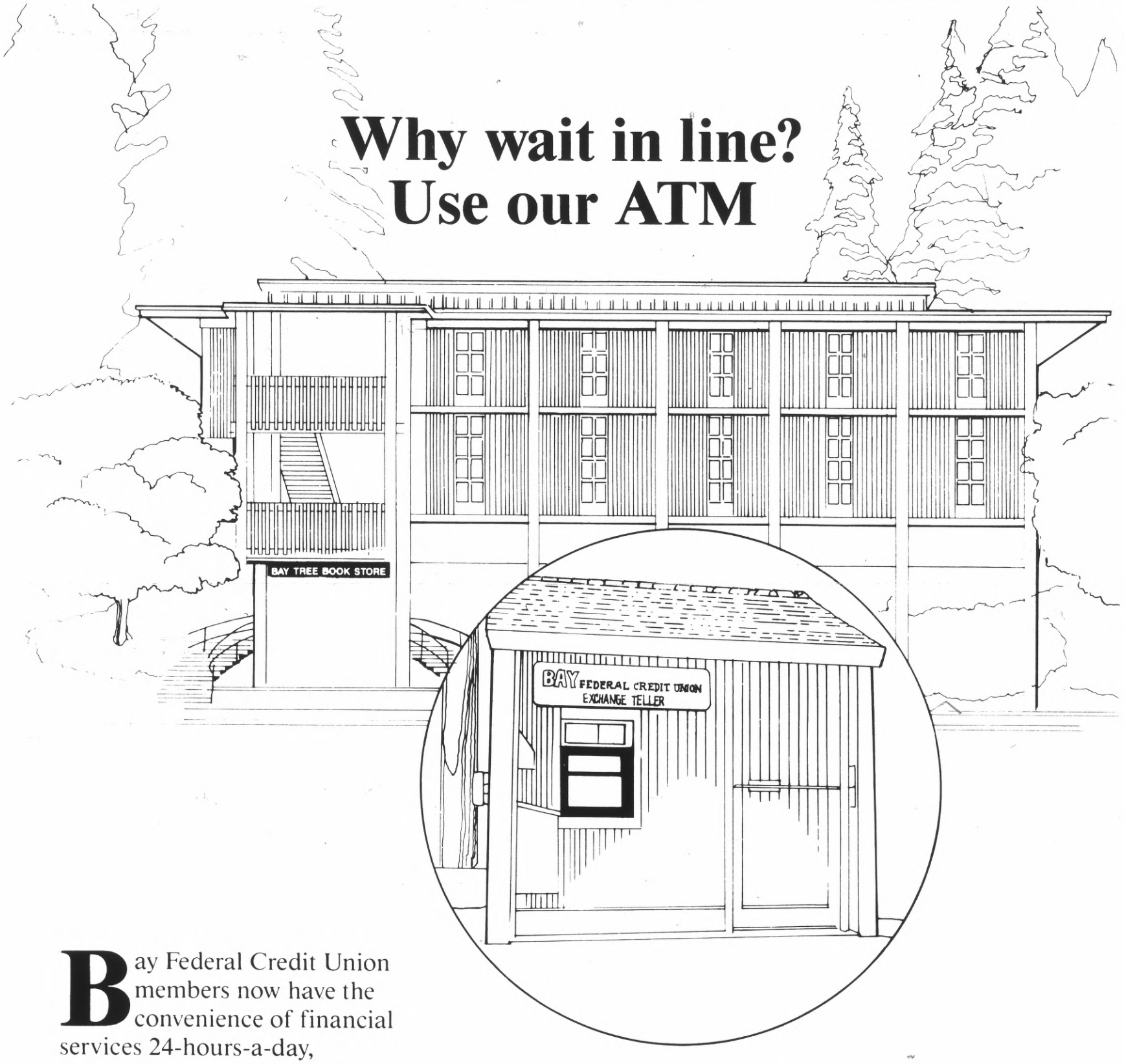

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Viewfinders

Insightful Exposure

"Old Man Scout," Elise Harleston, photographer.

Lucille B. Moore, Elnora Teal, photographer.

Wilhemina Roberts' daughter, Wilhemina Roberts, photographer.

by Rose Dean

THUMBING THROUGH some photography books at the Yale Beincke Rare Books Library in 1982, Black freelance photographer Jeanne Moutoussamy-Ashe found some striking photographs stamped with the name EG Robeson. "Excited, surprised, and proud," she discovered that the photographer was better known as Mrs. Paul Robeson, whose work as a photographer was overshadowed by her famous husband. Now, inspired by her chance discovery, Moutoussamy-Ashe has given Eslanda Goode Robeson—and other Black women photographers sidestepped by history—a name as both professionals and artists in her recent anthology, *Viewfinders: Black Women Photographers.*

In *Viewfinders,* Moutoussamy-Ashe carefully documents the development of photography in America, and examines how the social and economic constraints of both racism and sexism limited the influence and acceptance of Black Women photographers. Through her exhausting research—she checked census records, newspapers, and business directories dating to the mid 1800s—Moutoussamy-Ashe reveals the rich legacy of Black women photographers from the infancy of photography to the present day.

1890 was the first year that Black women photographers were listed separately in the US census, which Moutoussamy-Ashe states was the first evidence of "Black women being seriously accepted as professional photographers in America." In 1890, of the 2201 female photographers listed, six were Black.

Viewfinders is compelling as a factual and historical document because Moutoussamy-Ashe includes all types of photographers, from small town studio owners to civil rights photojournalists. The difficulty Moutoussamy-Ashe had in trying to document pioneers in history disregarded by mainstream art historians is best represented in her profile of Mary E. Warren: Warren lived and worked as a photography printer in Houston in 1866—as evidenced by a listing Moutoussany-Ashe found in a Houston business directory. Nothing else is known about Mary Warren, since Moutoussamy-Ashe could find no other records.

In *Viewfinders,* Moutoussamy-Ashe includes as much information as she can on each photographer. Wilhemina Roberts, who owned a photography studio with her husband in South Carolina in 1902, was also a seamstress, mother of eight, and an "excellent cook." During the Harlem Rennaissance, Jamaican-born Winifred Hall Allen captured much of the Black cultural and social life in New York through her lens. As a graduate of the New York Institute of Photography, Allen owned her own studio in Harlem until she decided to become a nurse. Allen now lives in New York City.

By 1950, of the 8,550 women photographers listed in the US census, 240 were black. Despite this small percentage, Moutoussamy-Ashe asserts that the 1950's were "years of achievement for black women." Rosa Parks refused to give up her seat on a crowded Montgomery bus, and sparked the long struggle for civil rights, and Gwendolyn Brooks won a Pulitizer Prize for poetry. Black women photographers were increasingly employed by Black programs and organizations: Elaine Thomlin, who documented urban decay, rural poverty, and civil rights, became the official photographer of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference. *Viewfinders* includes works of photographers Mikki Ferrill and Diane Martin, who chronicled the civil rights movement with positive portraits of its early beginnings to poignant images of Dr. Martin Luther King's funeral.

Viewfinders succeeds as a book which lets Black women tell their own story through their photographs and brief words. Moutoussamy-Ashe brings all factions of Black women photographers together for a work that is vibrant as a whole, despite the vastly different types of photographers profiled. Moutoussamy-Ashe includes Cory Simpson's lively portraits of transvestites and quotes Simpson as saying, "I like flamboyance and excessiveness." It is a gleeful finish to *Viewfinders,* and a proud testament to the diversity of Black women photographers.

But most of all, *Viewfinders* is a tribute. Moutoussamy-Ashe focuses on Black women "pioneers" in photography and how they "dealt with the forces that were much more oppressive and severe than those that women face today." *Viewfinders* is her contribution to the legacy and heritage of Black women in American history, which can no longer be ignored.

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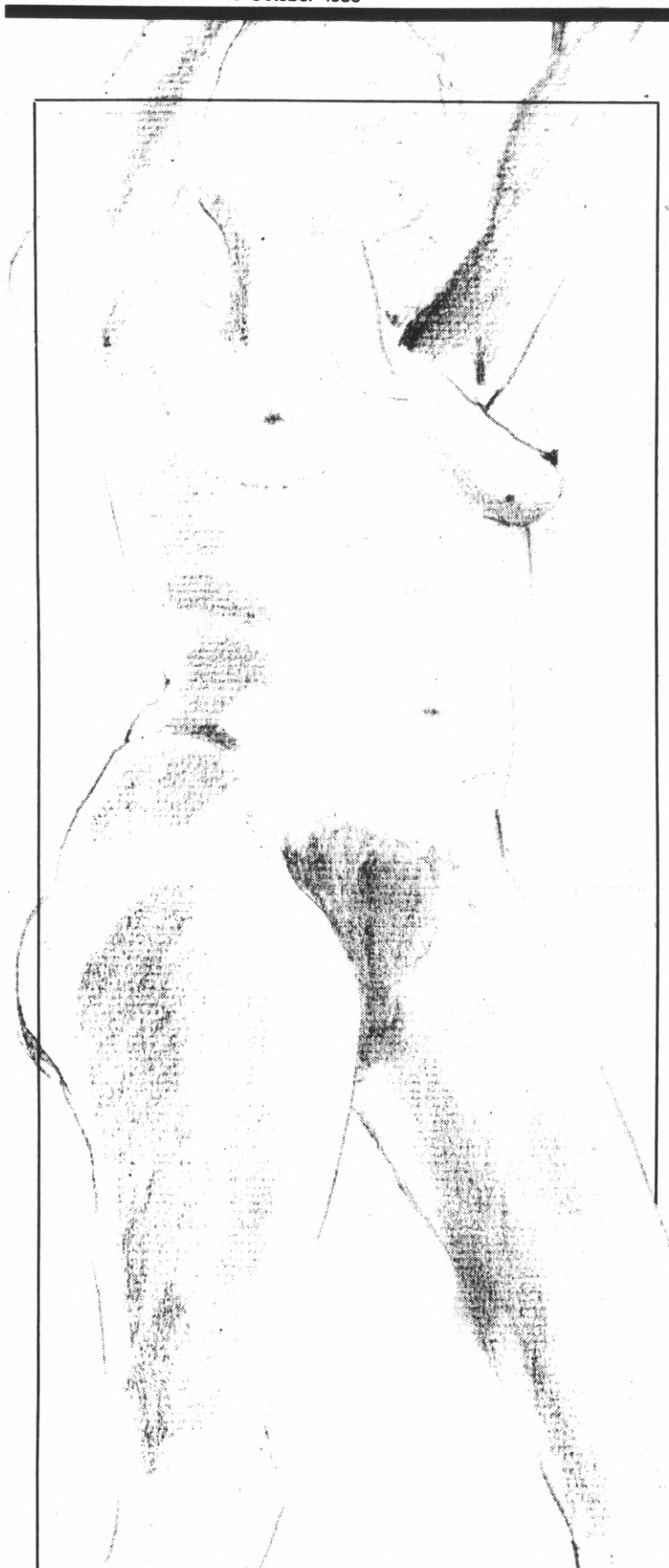

SANDY LEE

OF MEESE AND WOMEN

The Federal Pornography Team States Its Unsurprising Case

by Anita Dennis

FEMINIST AUTHOR ANdrea Dworkin has always taken a firm stand on the issue of pornography. In her book, *Pornography: Men Possessing Women,* she writes, "pornography reveals that male pleasure is inextricably tied to victimizing, hurting, and exploiting [women]." It is because of her strong convictions that she testified for the Edwin Meese Commission on Pornography, which concluded, based on her testimony and many other studies, that exposure to pornography "bears some causal relationship to the level of sexual violence, sexual coercion or unwanted sexual aggression" against women.

Dworkin's testimony has caused controversy in the feminist community with many charging that it illustrates a precarious union between feminists working against pornography and the right. Many feminists, such as director of UCSC's Rape Prevention Program Gillian Greensite, are distressed over their peers supporting a conservative commission. "It gives credence to the right wing, which is something to fight against," said Greensite.

This is just one of the many areas of controversy sparked by the Meese Commission. Other concerns are the political biases of the commissioners and the methodology of their research, issues of censorship, the connection of pornography to violence against women, and ultimately, sexism in American society.

The Meese Commission was formed in June 1985 to examine the effects of pornography on society, and particularly, how sexually violent images affect the level of violence against women.

One early controversy surrounded the qualifications and biases of the commissioners themselves. Most of the white-male members have backgrounds in law enforcement and are known for previous anti-pornography and censorship work. Only four out of the 11 commissioners were women, including Ellen Levine, editor of *Woman's Day* magazine. Levine and one other female commissioner dissented from the report's final recommendations, stating that faulty and unoriginal research made the conclusions invalid.

Similar sentiments are echoed by many feminist groups, such as Feminists Against Pornography (FAP), who stated, "We do not believe that it [the commission] was established to be representative of the general population, with its over-balance of older white men with a traditional anti-obscenity focus."

The American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) has also been a harsh critic of the commission. "The commission has never gotten off the track they were on a year ago: the track of censorship," Barry Lynn, the ACLU's legislative counsel, told the New York *Times* in May, when preliminary results of the commission's findings were made public in the press. Lynn has closely followed the commission's research and wrote a 188-page book, *Polluting the Censorship Debate,* which exposed the inaccuracies and absurdities of its "scientific" research. Lynn tells of a man from Florida who testified for the Meese Commission claiming pornography led him to "sexually abuse the family dogs."

In February, the commission began to show blatant signs advocating censorship. Under pressure from the National Federation for Decency and Jerry Falwell's Liberty Foundation, the commission sent letters to 6000 drug and chain stores advising them that they were on the list of "leading retailers of pornographic magazines," and their name would be published in the final report. At the same time, the two right-wing organizations began a boycott of 7-Eleven stores, the deemed "number-one retailer" of pornographic magazines. The pressure worked: in April, many 7-Eleven franchises stopped selling *Playboy* and *Penthouse* magazines because of "evidence given to the commission linking sexual explicity to violence."

Playboy has subsequently sued the commission, claiming only .6 percent of its "activities depicted" involve violence, force, or weapons. Essentially they have won their case—a federal judge prohibited the commission from publishing their list of porn retailers in the final report.

In July, the commission released its mammoth document and the 1960 page report quickly became a best-selling government document. It announced the unsurprising conclusion that pornography "bears some casual relationship" to violence against women. The report makes fascinating reading, full of anecdotes and excerpts from testimonies and so-called pornographic materials. The report also includes a list of films, books, and magazines the commission has deemed "pornographic," including gay and lesbian publications such as *The Advocate.* Many gay and lesbian groups criticize this list charging that it is telling of the commission's political puritanism which includes a harsh anti-gay stand.

PERHAPS MORE SHOCKING than the report is its 26-page list of recommendations on how to crack down on pornography. The recommendations call for much stricter enforcement of existing obscenity laws, including imprisonment for second-time convicted pornography distributors, and creation of an "obscenity task force" for prosecution purposes. Other suggestions include that the Federal Communications Commission use its "full regulatory powers" to stop such services as Dial-A-Porn, and guidelines for citizens who want to boycott or picket distributors and products—tactics already used by right-wing "decency" groups.

Overlooking the bias of the commissioners and their apparently predestined call to censor pornography, the report offers no answer to the debate of whether or not pornography causes violence against women.

Gillian Greensite disagrees with the Commission's findings and its research techniques, stating, "They had a bias goal from the start." Greensite further asserted that "there is not a connection between pornography and violence against women." Greensite pointed to a study by Edward Donnerstein of the University of Wisconsin in which participants were shown three types of images: sexual without violence, sexual with violence, and violent without sex. Aggression was sparked only by the images containing violence, with the implication that only violence arouses violence, and purely sexual images do not.

Furthermore, Greensite told *City on a Hill* that if "pornography disappeared tomorrow, violence against women would not." In fact, she believes that censoring pornography would only serve to *increase* violence: "[Censoring porn] will push us backward in our sexuality," she said. "It will make men think sex is bad, and their anger and shame will surface in violence against women."

Instead of attacking pornography, Greensite contends that "the culture's fundamental institutions" need to be examined, because that is where adults learn their sexual attitudes.

"Boys are raised to be aggressive and dominating; girls to be sexual objects," said Greensite. "It's the Barbie and Ken Doll Syndrome. Also, in this society, violence is accepted as a way to solve problems."

"Kids think sex is a conquest," she continued, explaining that they grow up with "twisted" sexual attitudes in which "women are the cause of men's shame." Greensite does not think male sexual domination will end until "women are no longer second class citizens."

Ann Simonton, activist and coordinator of the local group Media Watch, supports part of the Meese Commission's findings. "Pornography causes harm to women," she said. "There is an incredible body of research linking these [porn and violence]—research that shows men become more callous to [rape] victims and [they] trivialize rape." She refutes Greensite's argument, stating that Donnerstein's report was "one of hundreds" which conclude that pornography does not lead to violence against women.

Simonton concurs with Greensite that "censorship is not the answer." Instead, she advocates education and civil disobedience as a way to bring

about changes. She works to "hold men accountable for their actions," and teaches women to "empower ourselves so we have power to change images."

Simonton is pleased that the report has been made public and feels that it raises some valid issues surrounding pornography. "It shows how we [women] have been affected by pornography—[and that pornography] causes harm to women." For this reason, she doesn't think the report is sexist, although she criticizes both the commission and the ACLU's stand for lack of female input.

"Neither side cares about women's lives," she said. "One side wants us flat on our backs, legs spread; the other, barefoot with babies. We don't hear any women's voices," said Simonton.

Many others think the report and the commission are blatantly sexist. "As for women, the report infantizes them by treating them as victims by fiat of gender," wrote Walter Kendrick in the *Village Voice*. "She's indistinguishable from a child as far as the commissioners are concerned, in equal need of protection and surveillance by the law."

The report offers no answer to the debate of whether or not pornography causes violence against women.

And Barry Lynn, of the ACLU, said, "The commission's final recommendations endorse virtually nothing which could make a real difference to the genuine victims of a still sexist culture."

There are many other unsolved questions surrounding the Meese Commission's report, such as what is the definition of pornography, and how pornography is distinguished from erotica, but the real issue at hand is that the report and its conclusions reflect sexism and male domination in American culture. Feminists disagree over the legitimacy of the research, and the biases of commissioners, but studies show that pornography most likely contributes to the level of violence against women. Furthermore, most feminists also agree that censoring this representation of sexism will not alleviate the problem. Women themselves need to fight to break down inherent sexist attitudes and institutions because condemning the symbol of these attitudes—as the Meese Commission has done—plays into the hands of patriarchal values calling for men protecting women rather than women empowering themselves. ✓

A debate on this topic: "Should Pornography Be Regulated" will be held on Wednesday, October 22 at 8pm in the Crown Dining Hall.

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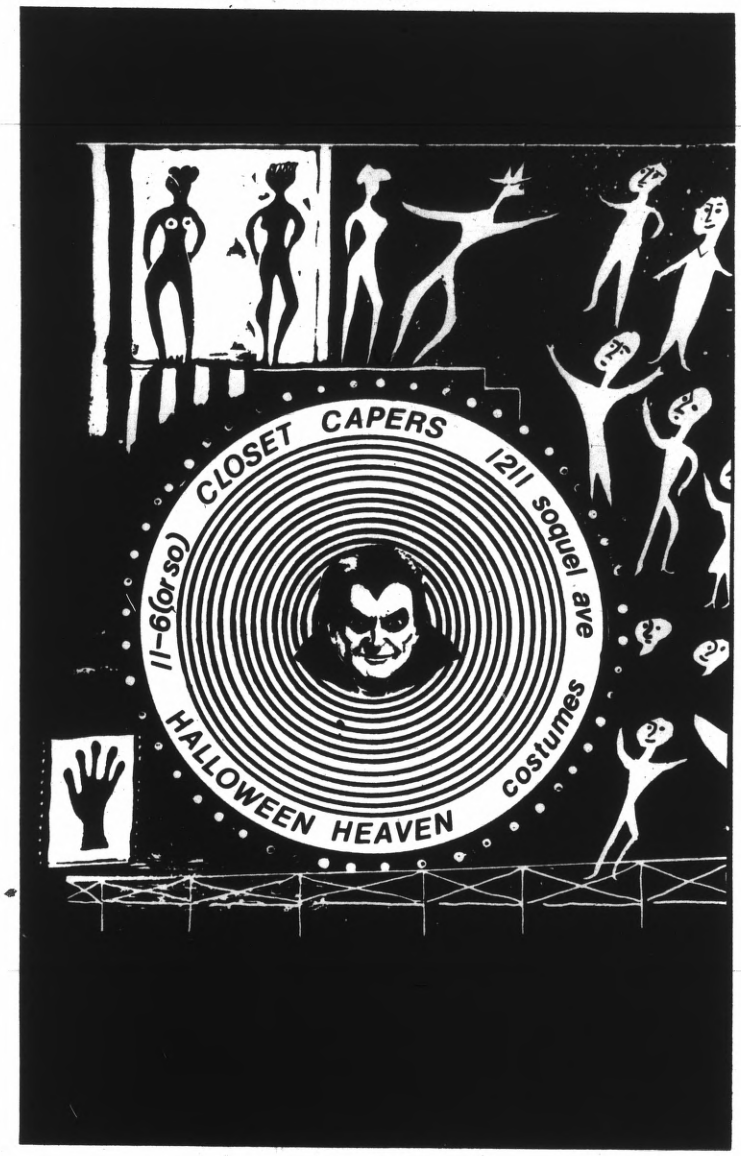

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WOMEN'S *clips*

A Call For Women

The newly-formed UCSC Committee on the Status of Women is looking for a few good students. Established by Chancellor Rober Sinsheimer last year, the committee will advise him on the issues and concerns of UCSC women. Comprised of faculty, staff, and students, the committee intends to implement the stated Affirmative Action goals of the University of California and advocate equal empowerment and opportunity for the University women's community.

Helene Moglen, coordinator of the women's studies committee, also stressed the committee's importance and "potential role in the hiring process of the new chancellor." Four students—graduates and undergraduates—are needed. Interested persons should contact student activities at 429-4797 or the women's center at 429-2072.

Have a Baby, Lose Your Job

Pregnant women who leave their jobs with the intention of returning may find themselves unemployed if the California Federal Savings and Loan Association (Cal Fed) has its way. In a case currently before the US Supreme Court, a 1978 California state law which guarantees a four-month unpaid leave and job retention for pregnant workers is being challenged on the grounds that it discriminates against men and non-pregnant women.

Theodore Olsen, attorney for Cal Fed and other California employers whose leave policy didn't comply with state law, said the 1978 statute conflicted with federal law and could be the economic ruin of employers. But Marian Johnston, of the California attorney general's office, defended the state law and said it "helps insure that working women do not lose their jobs for becoming pregnant." The Supreme Court will decide on the case by July 1987.

The issue arose in 1982 when Lillian Garland, a receptionist for a Cal Fed office in Los Angeles, took a pregnancy leave only to find out when she returned three months later that her job had been filled.

Painting the Artist Red

Georgia O'Keefe, ground-breaking American artist and inspiration to artists world-wide, apparently had political beliefs which did not "sound entirely American" to the FBI, according to a file recently made public under the Freedom of Information Act.

In November 1953, the FBI started the file on the late artist, after an informer told the agency that O'Keefe was the only person in Abiquiu, New Mexico who had voted for the Henry Wallace, Progressive Party presidential candidate in 1948. The informer also told the FBI that in a discussion with O'Keefe, he had called Wallace a "bolshevik" and she responded with admiration for Wallace's policies.

During the witch hunts of the McCarthy era in the 50s, this was enough to make the FBI literally see red. Noting that O'Keefe's Abiqui studio was just 20 miles north of the Los Alamos nuclear laboratory, the FBI decided the very private O'Keefe was a national security threat.

But despite a three-month investigation at the time, the most horrific left-wing activity reported by the FBI was that O'Keefe "frequently entertains guests of foreign extraction in her home." Neither O'Keefe nor her foreign guests were ever interviewed and the FBI closed her file in February 1954, saying it would stay closed "until information is received of substantial nature."

Female Police Get Their Man . . . And Results

Latin America's first all-woman police force, set up nine months ago to specifically deal with violence against women, is such a success that the Sao Paulo force has now inspired the creation of all-woman squads in 11 other Brazilian cities.

Sao Paulo Police Commander Rosemary Correa and 34 female officers contend with a staggering caseload of about 200 cases of violence a day, a caseload which far outweights that of a typical squad. As Correa puts it, "The average local police station deals with only 20 cases of all types on every 12 hour shift; we handle 10 violence complaints every hour." The complaints range from threats, to beatings, to attempted or committed rape and murder.

As a result of the female police force's work, some 500 cases of violence against women are now pending before local courts in addition to the prison sentences that have already been handed down. Correa added, "Most of the cases would never have even reached court before the women's division was set up." One woman, punched in the eye by her husband, agreed with Correa's conclusion, and told a Reuters reporter, "The women's police is the best thing that could have happened. It is difficult [for a woman] to speak to a man about such things. Maybe he'd just beaten his wife the night before."

—Her Say

Private Practices

Public Embarrassment

by **Barbara Hulley**

AN EXAMPLE OF A typical documentary: educational, varied, unbiased, and with a no-nonsense title such as "Explore the wilds of Africa with Walter Hornblatt". Not exciting, but interesting. Not wild, but informative. A specialist takes us through Africa step-by-step and explains what we see. Like a good non-fiction book, the knowledge is offered in a simple manner. We ingest it, then save it to impress our friends. This formula, though predictable, is used often because it works well.

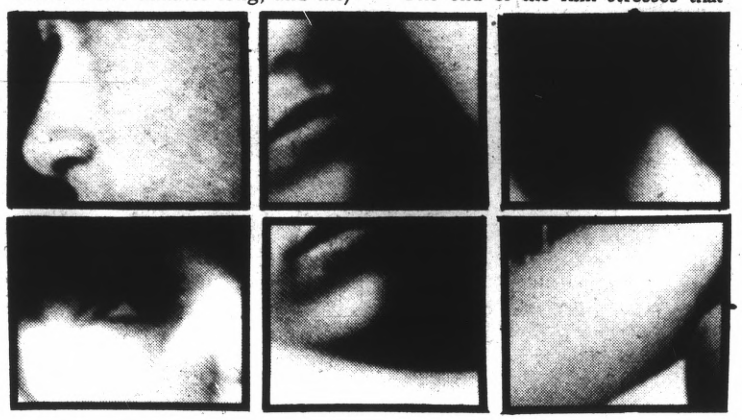
However, *Private Practices,* a documentary on sexual surrogates, takes one giant step backward for the genre, and does much to embarrass its respectable counterparts. By abusing and twisting the general guidelines of a good documentary, as well as those of good filmmaking, the film manages to both bore and offend the viewer at the same time. Not a winning combination.

A sexual surrogate is a woman who offers her body to a "client" in order to guide him through some form of sexual therapy. The film's action centers around Maureen Sullivan, the sexual surrogate, and two of her clients, "Kipper", a nervous 25-year-old student, and John, a 45-year-old man who has never had a satisfying sexual experience in his life. The film has no narrator and consists largely of extremely dull sex scenes and sessions with either of the three main characters and their therapists—it seems that Maureen wants or needs a therapist too.

The scenes are cut and arranged in a very awkward manner; it is impossible to tell why one ends and another begins. One moment, Maureen is stroking Kipper, all the while lecturing him on the need to touch properly, gently, etc. Then rapidly, the camera takes us to a claustrophobic view of John in his therapist's office, talking about the small size of his penis.

And so on. The film is grainy, reminiscent of those movies one was forced to watch in eighth grade biology class. The camera angles are unprofessional and awkward, the dialogue sporadic and uninteresting.

Despite these flaws, I did manage to gain some enjoyment from the film, however slight. Odd characters enter the film at odd moments, adding an unexpected touch of humor and interest. John and his ex-wife squabble at a restaurant: she criticizes John in numerous ways, all the while crunching loudly on some type of shellfish. The scene is five minutes long, and they never stop eating. It is the only time the ex-wife appears in the film, and while her presence adds little to the study of sexual surrogacy, the comic relief is welcome. Other light moments include an "interview" with Maureen's next door neighbors: the husband introduces himself and his wife, claiming proudly, "We're average!"



Yes, there are these few moments of campy humor, which might be absent from a more successful documentary. But this cannot, and does not, excuse the fact the filmmaker Kirby Dick and crew take a delicate subject and treat it in an unforgivably insensitive fashion. Sexual surrogacy is an extremely dubious, often criticized, practice. To some, it is akin to prostitution, and cheapens and debases the woman involved. Yet the film ignores these issues, and only presents positive aspects of sex surrogacy.

The end of the film stresses that both Kipper and John are seeing other women now, implying that this is due to their sessions with the surrogate. Again and again, various therapists depict surrogacy as a good thing. And throughout the film, Maureen's strange reasons for "enjoying" her job are depicted as "healthy" by *her* therapist.

The frequent sex scenes are so straightforward that they are crude, again distracting from the subject of the so-called documentary. During one particularly repulsive moment, the camera closes in on John's face as he is about to "therapeutically" come. The camera stays on his red, perspiring face. And stays on it. And stays.

Thus, while claiming to convey information, the filmmakers too often try to stoop to the level of your average sexploitation movie. Such as the title. *Private Practices* is a bit too suggestive a name for a serious study. It sounds much more like a desperate attempt to gain an audience that this film doesn't deserve to have.

Altogether, the film isn't a good documentary and it isn't titillating. It doesn't teach or stick to the fact because the filmmakers are too busy trying to promote the practice. For example, Maureen's qualifications, if any, are never stated or even questioned—this confuses the viewer as to whether sexual surrogacy is a legitimate practice. And the people in the film are so basically unappealing during the sex scenes that the film doesn't work on that level with, no matter how hard the filmmakers tried.

My advice for those who want to learn about this issue is to read about it. Information is easy to find. And for those of you who liked the title and want to see a steamy sex film, this is not it. And you movie lovers? Unless you can handle an hour and a half of torture for the few moments of offbeat humor, check the newspaper. There must be *something* else playing!

Private Practices *plays October 16 and 17 at the Sash Mill Cinema.*

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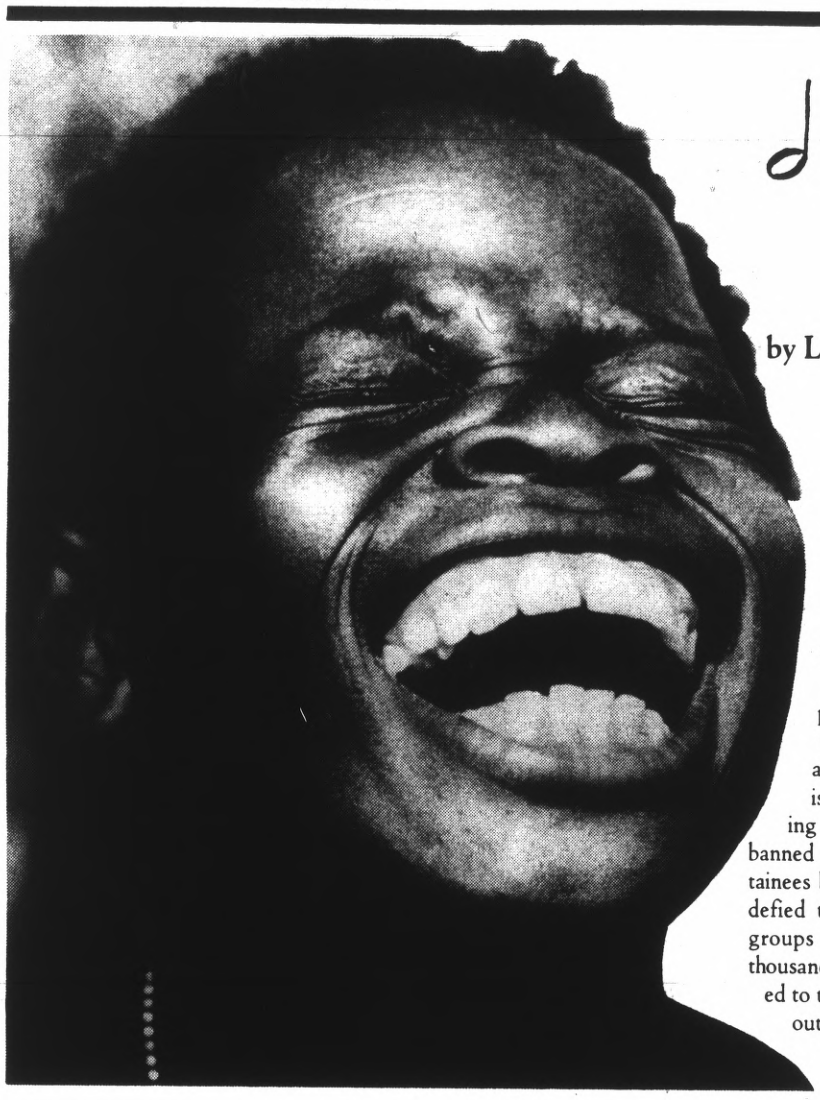

South African Music

Anthems Against Apartheid

by Louis Freedberg

ONE WEAPON against apartheid which the South African government has tried and failed to suppress is the human voice. Singing is now a key organizational tool for the black resistance—attracting people to rallies, passing information from township to township, energizing young people in their confrontations with the army or police. Time after time the government has issued edicts banning the singing of protest songs—last week it banned whistling and singing by detainees behind bars. But Blacks have defied the bans. Whether in small groups or gatherings of tens of thousands, virtually every event linked to the resistance includes a mass outpouring of singing in the rich harmonies rooted in African tradition.

"When a child is born we sing, when we get married we sing, when something painful happens we sing, and when we go to war we sing," said Joe Seremane, a field worker with the South African Council of Churches in Johannesburg. "Today, through these songs, people express their determination to attain their liberation."

Unlike the US civil rights and anti-war movements, there are no "stars" along the lines of a Bob Dylan, Joan Baez, or Peter, Paul and Mary. Instead, the music, usually sung without instrumental accompaniment, is a spontaneous expression.

Township youths invariably do the toi toi dance while they sing, a combination of marching jogging in one place, with outstretched arms and clenched fists. "Singing becomes a means of political expression for people who are otherwise gagged," asserted one activist.

For decades, the songs reflected the nonviolent nature of the resistance movement, but they now echo the revolutionary tone of the entire country. At one time, the US civil rights anthem "We Shall Overcome" could be heard frequently throughout South Africa. Now many township youths have transformed the words to "We Shall Take Revenge." Other lyrics refer to bazookas and AK-47's, the Russian-made automatic rifles that occasionally are smuggled into the townships.

"The songs today say things like 'we must get ourselves together and go out and kill the white man'," said Stini Moodley, a black journalist and founding member of the Asanian People's Organization (AZAPO). In the early 1970s, Moodley was charged with treason, and one of the key pieces of evidence used against him were recordings of protest songs in his possession.

In many ways the songs are the most sensitive indicators of change in South Africa's resistance movement:

•In 1948, a song "Umthetho ka Malan undzima" ("Malan's laws are

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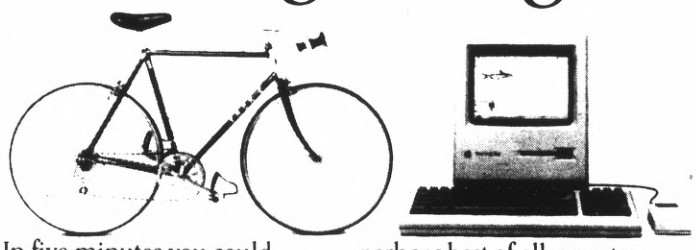

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harsh and unjust") correctly predicted that the government of newly-elected Prime Minister D. F. Malan and his National Party would be more authoritarian than previous ones.

•In 1956, women were at the forefront of a nationwide campaign against the pass laws. The song "Wa thinta abafazi" warned authorities, Pretoria no matter what."

Over the years, some songs have fallen into disfavor because their messages have become politically unacceptable. One long time favorite, "Senzenina," asks plaintively, "What have we done?" Activists now say that the song implies a shame about one's Blackness, out of touch with today's mood of rising Black consciousness.

> "When something painful happens, we sing, and when we go to war, we sing."
>
> —activist Joe Seremane

•In the 1980's, township youths sing the more militant "Siyaya Pitoli noba kunjane"—"We'll march into

Delisa Matshoba of the South African Council of Churches, interviewed in Johannesburg shortly before he was killed in a car accident in late May, said "We have begun to understand that the problems of this country are not based simply on the color of our skin but that it goes much deeper than that."

What makes South Africa's choral tradition so unique is that songs are rarely composed, but emerge as a result of a group effort, changing frequently to fit a particular situation. Once a song has been sung publicly, it circulates freely from township to township. "The song becomes public property, without knowing where it originated," said the late Matshoba. "There is not question of people arguing that I composed this song. Immediately it is everybody's property."

Because songs are sung in any of a half dozen or so indigenous African languages, and only occasionally in English, their meaning often escapes authorities. Recently, copies of words have begun to circulate audiences so that everyone could join in, because an increasing number of people of mixed race descent, Indians and whites, who usually can't speak the indigenous African languages, have joined the resistance movement. The songs, in effect, have become a rare unifying force in an otherwise divided society.

Nowhere has singing been more important than behind bars. Political prisoners uniformly say they use singing not only to keep spirits up, but also to pass information between cells, to protest treatment by jailers, and to ease the burden of manual labor. Joe Seremane, who spent five years on Robben Island prison, said inmates sang continuously, in spite of efforts to silence them.

"When I found myself pushed into that situation [into jail], it [singing] was like a dream," said Seremane. "It was the type of music that was uplifting to my soul, reassuring me that we were going to overcome, that we were going to make it through that unknown hell."

One song, "Nkose Sikel' iAfrika," or "God Bless Africa," stands above all others. It has survived almost unchanged since it was composed in 1897 and today it is the national anthem of Tansania, Zambia and Zimbabwe, and ironically also of the government-created "homeland" of Transkei.

The words, sung in both Zulu and Sesotho, are decidedly non-revolutionary—"God Bless Africa, let her glory rise above, hear our pleas and our prayers, God bless her sons and daughters"—yet to black South Africans, "Nkosi Sikel' " still has pride of place in the choral repertoire. "My father sang it, my grandfather sang it, my great grandfather sang it," said Seremane. "When it is sung, our whole history, all the casualties, all the leaders come into my mind, and I think about the future when I hope we will have overcome."

And exiles like James Madhlope Phillips, in his fourth decade away from his homeland, look forward to the day when they will sing "Nkosi Sikel' iAfrika" in South Africa: "Our people are singing it and I am going to join them. It is our song of life."

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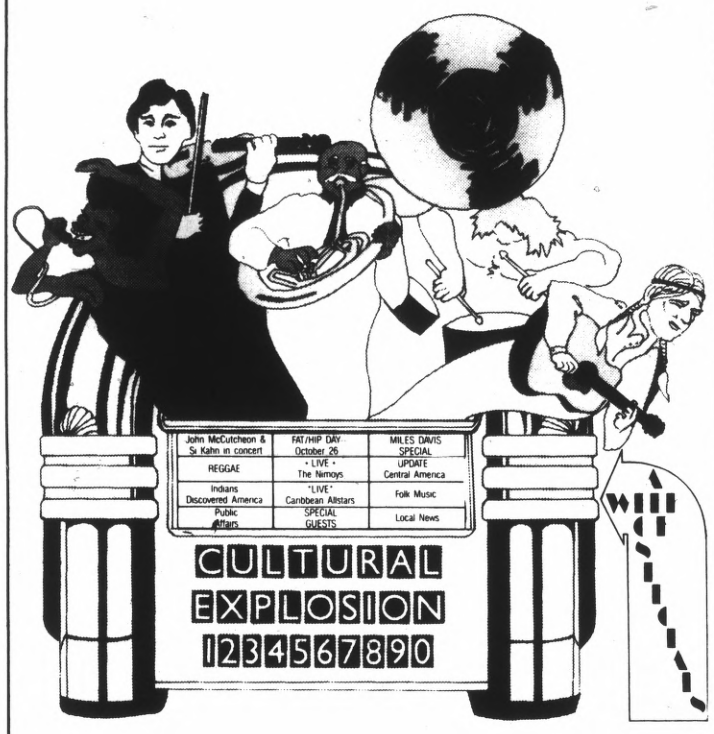

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Peggy Sue Got Married

Fun From the Heart

by Ted Ree

HIGH SCHOOL. THE TWO words lay open a mental minefield full of awkward moments, wistful hopes, and all-around angst.

Time travel. The classic movie monkey wrench used so brilliantly in *Back To the Future* and *It's a Wonderful Life*. Now imagine the opportunity to travel back in time to your high school days with all your present experiences intact. Wouldn't you jump at it? What would you change? Could you rearrange your destiny?

Francis Coppola's *Peggy Sue Got Married* takes on this intriguing possibility and the results are at once funny, sad, and revealing. Much of this has to be credited to Kathleen Turner who stars as Peggy Sue. Her amazing versatility gives her character the kind of genuine dimensions that make you want to pull her off the screen and hug her (unfortunately, this isn't *The Purple Rose of Cairo*). Turner's talent for comedy, as seen before in *Romancing the Stone* and *Prizzi's Honor*, proves once again to be a joy. The laughs are many and not dependent on sight gags or contrived situations (i.e *Crocodile Dundee*, *Police Academy*). The movie's humor stems from ironic turns and often poignant recognition, tapping that emotional reservoir that lies somewhere between the mind and the soul. It solicits the heart and it succeeds without being sappy.

We first meet Peggy Sue as she attends her 25-year high school reunion. She is now the mother of two and on the verge of a divorce from her high school sweetheart and husband, Charlie, played by Nicholas Cage. In the midst of this emotionally charged setting, she is named reunion prom queen, and the excitement of the moment, mixed with her own roller-coasting emotions, causes her to faint. But she doesn't merely pass out—she passes through time back to her senior year, 1960.

When she comes to grips with what has happened, she vows to "do things differently," equipped with the knowledge of 25 years. Unfortunately for the young Charlie, that includes not marrying him.

Cage does an admirable job playing Charlie, the bitchen' guy on campus with dreams of becoming the next Fabian or Dion. Instead, he has evolved into TV's Crazy Charlie, an overbearing appliance salesman, spouse-blamer, and wife-cheater. Cage adopts a quirky voice in playing Charlie that takes a while to get used to, but it fits the character as he is revealed through the movie.

> This movie can serve as a clinic in effortless directing.

The supporting characters are finely drawn and not just caricatures like in that other recent time-hopping movie, *Back To the Future*. From Richard, the reclusive nerd/brain who goes on to become a rich and famous inventor, to Michael, the Kerouac-fueled would-be poet, these are people you remember in your own high school.

At times, Peggy Sue's trip through the past gets downright spooky. Peggy Sue is confronting the spirits of her memory which might be better left undisturbed. Can she come to terms with her past? Break with Charlie? Rediscover her family's love?

Coppola's direction is as tight as ever and the pace he sets, while eliminating the danger of boredom, often leaves you with the feeling that you didn't absorb everything in particular scenes. For example, the high school reunion sequence contains concise movement and unfolds so seamlessly that it's a marvel to watch—but blink an eye and you're liable to miss some good details. (Of interest: Marshall Crenshaw and band plays the reunion). This is a movie that can serve as a clinic in seemingly effortless directing.

Even if you're inclined not to appreciate Coppola's pace and style, you'd have to agree that he succeeds in bringing out the heart of the movie. Several couples in the theater were moved to embrace during some of the key scenes between Peggie Sue and Charlie having that bittersweet ring of truth that makes movies magic. Peggy Sue, with her somewhat jaded knowledge of the future, mingles with the people of her past, their innocence and optimism unspoiled. Who is better off?

These days hardly a Hollywood offering succeeds in entertaining its audience without pandering to it. *Peggy Sue Got Married* is a welcome exception. While Coppola's first exploration into the elusive nature of love and the passage of time, *One From the Heart*, may have misfired, he seems to have found a better vehicle in *Peggie Sue* to get across those same themes. ✓

Peggy Sue Got Married *is now playing at the 41st Avenue Playhouse.*

ANNOUNCEments

ON CAMPUS

THE BACH SOCIETY: You can still join! Enjoy singing Bach Chorales, Cantatas, Motets? Come and bring a friend Monday nights, 7-9pm, Perf. Arts 102. Contact profess or Zaustinsky 426-8840 for more information.

THE CAREER SERVICES CENTER offers the following "Recruitments". October 20—Kennedy School of Government—Graduate Program; 22—SRI International—CIS and Sciences,; 23—Russ Berri & Co., Inc.—Sales; 28—Graduate Information Day—East Field House.

KZSC'S THIRD ANNUAL "CULTURAL EXPLOSION" subscription drive, October 19th-27th. We're celebrating by presenting a week bursting with great programming. KZSC plans to raise at least 15,000 dollars in this eight day marathon. Listeners will be asked to call in and subscribe to become members of the station. Subscribe today. Call 429-4111 or 429-2811.

1986-87 GMAT TESTING will be held on October 18. Further information on registration procedures and deadlines, fees, and testing center locations is available in the GMAT *Bulletin of Information* for 1986-87. Copies are available locally from Career Services or by writing to GMAT, Educational Testing Service, CN 6101, Princeton, NJ 08541-6101.

RECREATION REGISTRATION continues! Spaces are still available in some outings and workshops/classes. Register in the PE Office at the East Field House. For more information call the Recreation Office at 429-2806.

STAFF AND FACULTY—join us on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays for noontime aerobics at the East Field House. 12:15-1:15pm, Mondays and Wednesdays in the gym, Fridays in the dance studio.

SKI! The first gathering of the Ski Club is Wednesday, October 22, 7pm, Stevenson Fireside Lounge. Call 429-2806 for more information.

STAFF AND FACULTY—Kayak tour of Monterey! Prerequisite pool session will be held at the campus pool on Tuesday, Oct. 28, 8pm. Trip leaves EFH parking lot at 8am, Saturday, November 1. No kayaking experience necessary. Sign up in advance. Call Sheryl for more information at 429-2806.

STUDENT TEACHING Applications for Winter/Spring 1987: The Committee on Education, UC Santa Cruz, is accepting applications for the Student Teaching program for winter and spring quarters, 1987. To find out how to apply, come to an orientation meeting on Monday, October 20 at 12noon at Merrill Provost House. Student Teaching applications will be distributed at the orientation, and will be due Wednesday, November 5, 1986.

SILICON VALLEY: THE FUTURE? A conference organized by the Salicon Valley Research Group will be held in Classroom Unit I, October 25 and 26. Twenty-five speakers from industry, government and academia will provide analyses on diverse saspects of the Valley's future. The event is free and open to the public. Sessions begin at 10am Saturday and 9am Sunday.

REQUEST FOR NON-RELEASE OF INFORMATION: The Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act of 1974 permits disclosure of public directory information. Beginning Fall 1986, once a request for non-release is filed, it continues throughout a students's enrollment. The petition need not be refiled each quarter. Petitions filed by the deadline stated in the Academic and Administrative Calendar apply to that quarter and thereafter.

STUDENTS NEEDED for Campus-Wide Committees! Positions have opened for student representation on the following committees: Space Committee; Council of Provosts (one student with a West-side college affiliation); Orientation Committee (one freshperson and one Jr. transfer); and Housing Task Force (one on-campus and one off-campus student). Stop by the Campus Activities A-Frame or the Redwood Building or call x4797 for information.

LAWRENCE LIVERMORE NATIONAL LABORATORY will conduct a tour on Thursday November 13th. Come visit one of the nuclear weapons labs managed by the Regents of the University of California. Those interested should contact Haley Mack by October 27 at 423-7930.

THE FUTURE OF THE COLLEGES will be the topic of concern for the Student Union Assembly task force on the role of the colleges. The task force will generate a response to the chancellor's controversial platform of recommendations on the colleges. All students interested in joining the task force should contact SUA chair Andrew Davids at x2899 or 475-6931.

UTILITIES INSTALLATION will be taking place on Heller Drive between McLaughlin and Meyer Drive. Construction will start October 13, 1986, and will continue until November 15, 1986. One lane of traffic will be open at all times.

PROGRAM IN EXPERIMENTAL Psychology Colloquium Series begins Friday, October 17 at 499 Kerr Hall from 2:30-4pm. Jared Bernstein from SRI International will present "Applications of Speech Recognition and Synthesis in Rehabilitation."

STUDENT LOBBY ANNEX Director Worker Wanted: The Director oversees the operations of the Student Lobby Annex—the grass-roots, research, and advocacy arm of the University of California Student Association—including the Metro, State and National desks. Job applications are available in the Student Activities A-Frame and must be turned in no later than Friday, October 24. For more information, contact Pete Blackshaw, UCSB Representative, at 429-2189.

WINTER SQUASH GROWN AT THE UCSC FARM is ripe, and will be ready for public tasting on Saturday, October 18 from 10am to 12noon.

FALL QUARTER LITERATURE SENIOR ORAL EXAMS. An orientation meeting will be held on Friday, October 17 in the Kresge Lounge at 4pm. Bibliographies are due at the Board Office on Friday, November 7. The Exams are scheduled for Wednesday-Friday, November 19-21.

COMPUTER AND TELECOMMUNICATION Services offers PicSure "UNIX" classes on October 21 and 23 from 9-10:30am at Communications 39. This class assumes that you already know how to use one of the editors. On October 21 and 23 from 9-10:15am there will also be a Statistical Analysis System (SAS) Data Step Programming Class offered at Communications 141A. If interested, call Tim Mulherin at 429-2591.

DENTAL CARE is available on campus at the Student Health Center. Reduced Fees, Emergencies Accepted, Spouses Welcome. Open thursday and Friday, 8am-5pm.

NEW SUMMER INTERNSHIP PROGRAM: The Student Employment Service is attempting to provide an increase in quality work experiences by implementing a new off-campus paid summer internship program. Call 429-4767 for further details.

MULTI-LINGUALS NEEDED FOR EXPERIMENT. Do you speak 3 or more languages? We need your help! Only 1 hour of your time is needed. For details, call Nina at 429-5405 or Nandini at 429-4700.

PSYCHOLOGY FIELD-STUDY Program: Students interested in doing field-study next Quarter should start planning now. Our program conducts a series of three preparation seminars to assist you in the process. The first seminar, Program Overview, includes a video on the Psychology Field-Study Program and will take place on October 17, 3-4pm in Kerr Hall, room 473. Call 429-4410 or visit the Program Office, 481 Kerr for more information.

ETHNIC STUDIES PROGRAM 1986-87: Proposals are now invited for the Ethnic Studies Program for the 1987 Winter Quarter. Proposals may be submitted by undergraduate and graduate students, Boards of Studies, faculty, and campus-wide organizations. The deadline for submission of proposals is October 31st, at 5pm. Interested individuals should obtain additional information and application guidelines from the Academic Vice Chancellor's Office (299 McHenry Library). Call x2671 for questions.

OFF CAMPUS

LIVE AND LEARN IN AUSTRIAN ALPS: The University of New Orleans will sponsor its 12th annual session of UNO—INNSBRUCK, an International Summer School program in Innsbruck Austria. Enrollment is limited, apply as soon as possible. Write UNO—INNSBRUCK-1987, c/o International Study Programs, Box 1315-UNO, New Orleans, LA 70148. Or call (504) 286-7116.

FREE HEALTH LECTURE SERIES: Louden Nelson Center, Wednesdays 7:30-9:30pm. October 15: "Ayurveda Wholistic Health & Medicine" by Rita Gramann, MA "Medical Tyranny—The State bs Your Health" by Scott Moyer, Nutritional Consultant

Nutritional Wisdom for Parents of Young Children: Nutritionist Linda Janow will share how to give your child a nutritious start in life. Louden Nelson Center, 7-9pm, October 22. Register through Santa Cruz Westside Community Health Center, 425-5028. Childcare available.

NATIONAL COLLEGIATE ALCOHOL AWARENESS WEEK: OCT. 20-25: How much do you really know about drinking?

MONTEREY BAY RECORDER SOCIETY: regular monthly meeting on Friday, October 24 at 7pm, ARK School of Santa Cruz (313 Swift Street, off Mission).

POETRY WORKSHOP Robert Sward, widely published poet and fiction writer, will be teaching a "Poetry and Fiction Workshop" for six Thursdays, beginning October 16 at Oakes College, UCSc. Sponsored by University Extension. Contact Lori Aitken at 429-2971.

THE GENERAL FEED & SEED LIVE RADIO SHOW: continues on KUSP 89 FM, Sunday, October 19, 3 to 4pm. Special Guest FIDDLESTIX.

SANTA CRUZ COMMUNITY CREDIT UNION Art Show and AIDS Project. October 23, 5:30-7pm, a reception in the credit union lobby for the work of photographer Gypsy Ray. The show is a photographic work depicting people whose lives have been effected by AIDS. The community is invited.

WOMEN'S SELF DEFENSE WORKSHOP: This workshop is for anyone having previously taken a class with the Women's Self Defense Council. The workshop will cover a basic review of techniques with a good deal of time spent on disarming practice. Sat. Oct. 18, 10am to 4pm, Louden Nelson Center. Instructor: Toni Crossen. Info: 427-2184.

GROWING THROUGH CRISIS: Lecture by Amber Jayanti, October 21, 12-1pm, Room 914A, Cabrillo College. Free.

LUPUS AND THE IMMUNE SYSTEM October is National Lupus Month. A one-day workshop will be held October 18 in Santa Clara. For more information, call Anne Earl, 429-2688.

WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE FOR PEACE AND FREEDOM day-long Peace Fair at Louden Nelson Center in celebration of the International Year of Peace at 10am, October 25.

VOLUNTEER JAIL VISITORS SOUGHT Friends Outside, a prisoner contact and family outreach program, is looking for volunteers to provide practical assistance for inmates at the county jail. Call 423-0554.

TEA DANCE every third Saturday of the month at the Santa Cruz Veterans Memorial Building (824 Front Street). 1-4pm, open to the public. Call 425-2394 for more information.

SANTA CRUZ BIRD CLUB will visit Coyote Hills Regional Park on October 19. All interested should meet at the Santa Cruz County Government Center at 7:30am.

NUTRITIONAL WISDOM FOR PARENTS OF YOUNG CHILDREN: Nutritionist Linda Janow will share how to give your child a nutritious start in life. Louden Nelson Center, 7-9pm, October 22. Register through Santa Cruz Westside Community Health Center, 425-5028. Childcare available.

To submit an announcement, get a typed press release to the Stonehouse by Monday at 5pm. If you don't edit it, we will, so please keep them as short as possible.

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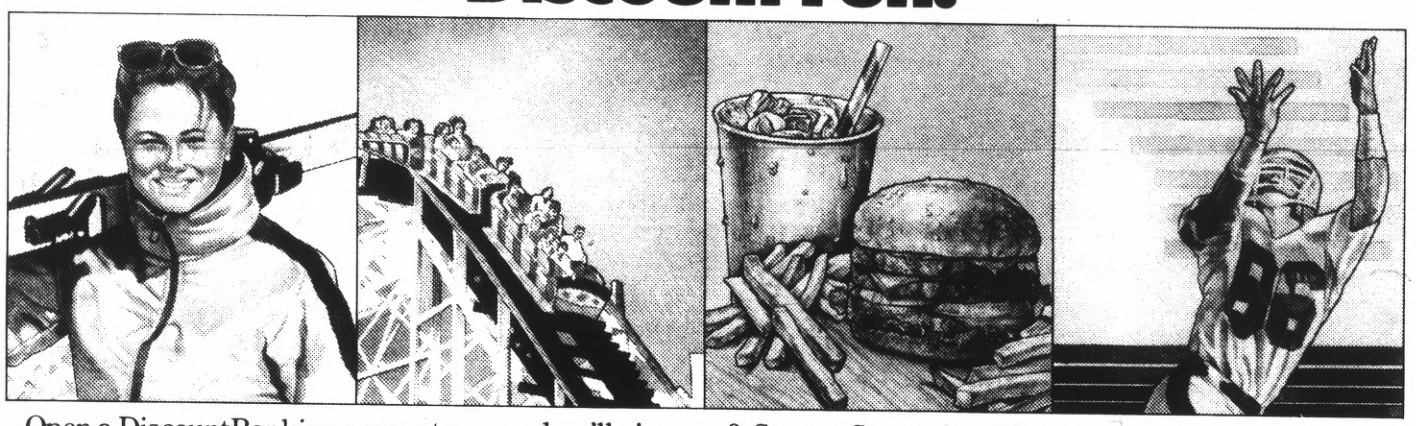

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To share, attractive three bedroom, two bath, fireplace, Capitola semi-furnished condominium, with creative male writer. Close to beach, 41st Avenue. Use of two pools, jacuzzi. $450., 1st, last (includes all utilities, cable). Female preferred, employed or students. No alcohol, heavy drugs. Smoke OK. Call Patrick Aloysius Murphy. 476-7355. Sorry, no pets, children.

Room for Rent: Available Nov. 1st. $250, call Charlotte or Richard at 429-9157.

Room for rent in beautiful Westside home. Private room with fireplace, stained glass, ocean views. Prefer female, non-smoker. $350/month (less if part-time commuter). Allen 425-7587, 12-6pm, 427-2312 later.

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TOYOTA CORONA, '76 4-door, automatic am-fm. Excellent engine. New tires, brakes. $1,000. 427-0704.

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INSTRUCTION

MEDITATION FIVE WEDNESDAYS, BEGINNING OCTOBER 15th, 7-9pm, LOUDEN NELSON. FOR INFORMATION CALL ADAM 429-6491.

HELP WANTED

WANTED: PERSON TO WRITE 34 PAGE BOOK REPORT. CALL 458-3365.

POLITICAL ACTIVISTS: CALPirg, the student directed environmental and consumer lobby, is hiring part time and full time activists for our Bottle Bill campaign. Preserve the environment, promote government and corporate responsibility. Post-graduation career opportunities available. $35-$50 a day. Call Pat at 458-5376.

ENVIRONMENTAL ACTIVISTS: When the parties are over...Get a job, but don't make it hurt. Save our natural resources by putting your ideals to work for environmental protection and social change. **Citizens for a Better Environment** is expanding its outreach staff. Committed, articulate individuals who value quality information and a progressive work environment are encouraged to apply. $170-250/week, benefits, full/part time available, 7 days a week. CBE Santa Cruz 458-5053, S.F. 415-788-0690, Berkeley 415-841-6163, L.A. 213-935-0117. Break ground, not wind!

Dear Freshperson:

Once upon a time, a chancellor was expected to warn each freshperson class about the evils of Demon Rum. In our enlightened age, such admonitions would doubtless be greeted with snickers and guffaws.

Nevertheless, it is conservatively estimated today that the lives of well over 10 percent of our population are blighted by the abuse of alcohol. And this abuse usually begins in early adulthood. Ten percent is nearly 200 of our freshmen and freshwomen.

There are far better ways to use and enrich and enjoy your mind than to stupefy it with alcohol, or drug and distort it with chemicals. If you give us the chance, we're here to prove that to you.

No, I cannot promise that you will live happily ever after if you refrain from abuse of alcohol and drugs. But I can promise that you will live happier, healthier, and longer.

THINK about it.

Sincerely,

Robert L Sinsheimer

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